

JPRS 75391

27 March 1980

# **East Europe Report**

**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 1775**

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 March 1980

# EAST EUROPE REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1775

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
'CTK' Sketches Bulgarian Female General's Curriculum Vitae (PRAVDA, 8 Mar 80).....	1
Briefs	
Ukrainians in CSSR	2
CSSR, Bulgarian Writers	2
Soviets Helped Liberate Yugoslavia	2
ALBANIA	
NATO Maneuvers in Norway Scored (Tirana Domestic Service, 16 Mar 80).....	3
Aggressive NATO Strategic Nuclear Weaponry Group Meets (Tirana Domestic Service, 16 Mar 80).....	4
'ATA' Comments on Thatcher's Government Policy (ATA, 18 Mar 80).....	5
'ATA' Scores Berlinguer's Coming Visit to Beijing (ATA, 18 Mar 80).....	7
'BASHKIMI' Scores Vatican's Reactionary Activities (ATA, 19 Mar 80).....	8
Poor Working Conditions for Women Deplored (Frrok Cupi; ZERI I POPULLIT, 16 Jan 80).....	9
Shortcomings in Collection, Publication of Veterans' Memoirs (Editorial; BASHKIMI, 17 Feb 80).....	13

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Demonstrations in Iran	15
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
Capka Calls for Individual Accountability (Miroslav Capka; RUDE PRAVO, 11 Feb 80).....	16
Slovak 'PRAVDA' Denounces Bribery in Slovakia (Jaroslav Mesko; PRAVDA, 8 Mar 80).....	23
Briefs	
Aid for Cambodia	25
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	
New Consular Law Published, Explained (Various sources, various dates).....	26
Reasons for New Law, by August Klobes Text of Consular Law	
Goals of Party Card Exchange Discussed, 'Purge' Denied (NEUER WEG, Vol 35 No 3, 1980).....	40
SED Secretary Dohlus Article, by Horst Dohlus Local Party Leaders' Tasks, by Wolfgang Nuss	
Educational Aid to African Countries Described (Siegfried Bollmann; PRESS-INFORMATION, 18 Jan 80).....	52
Col Gen Scheibe Seen as Key Figure in Security Apparatus (Horst Guenter Tolmein; BAYERNKURIER, 12 Jan 80).....	54
Armed Forces Civilian Workers Cited for Accomplishments (Horst Glaeser Interview; VOLKSARMEE, 18 Feb 80).....	57
Briefs	
Arrest of FRG Agents	59
Border Violation Arrest	59
Civil Defense Institute Studies	59
State Security Ministry Anniversary	60
HUNGARY	
Historical Magazine Plans Outlined (Ferenc Glatz Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 21 Feb 80).....	61



## CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## POLAND

- Wartime Industrial Chemical Threat Viewed  
(Stanislaw Serafinowicz; PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ, Nov 79,  
Dec 79)..... 63

## ROMANIA

- Ceausescu, Giscard Exchange Cables on Anniversary  
(AGERPRES, 20 Feb 80)..... 70
- Book by Ceausescu Launched in Islamabad  
(AGERPRES, 14 Mar 80)..... 71
- Preparations for Exchange of Party Cards Discussed  
(SCINTEIA, 2 Feb 80)..... 73
- Newspaper 'MUNCA' Honored on 90th Anniversary  
(Silviu Achim; SCINTEIA, 24 Feb 80)..... 78
- Special Concern for Training Cadres From Developing Countries  
(Christian Neches; VIATA STUDENTEASCA, 13 Feb 80)..... 81
- 'Inhuman' Religious Practices Condemned  
(Laurentiu Duta, Gheorghe Crisan; SCINTEIA, 2 Feb 80)... 83
- Fines Set for Pollution of Sea Waters by Ships  
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 14 Feb 80)..... 87
- Briefs
- Ambassador to Jamaica 89
  - Ambassador to Israel 89
  - Departing Venezuelan Ambassador Received 89
  - Orthodox Church Officials 89

## YUGOSLAVIA

- West German Discusses Situation in Slovenia  
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 8 Mar 80)..... 90
- Painter Popovic Assailed for Chauvinism, Other Sins  
(Sava Dautovic; POLITIKA, 10 Dec 79)..... 93
- Weaponry of Domestic Manufacture Reviewed  
(Aleksandar Tijanic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE,  
23 Dec 79)..... 97

'CTK' SKETCHES BULGARIAN FEMALE GENERAL'S CURRICULUM VITAE

AU110816 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[CTK Sovia dispatch: "A Path Through Life"]

[Text] For the Bulgarian citizen Polina Nedyalkova, who is today major general at the Ministry of National Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, one of the two female generals of the Bulgarian army, the Slovak town of Senec will always symbolize the end of the war. That is how far she came with the Red Army, in which she had served since 1932.

Nor can the citizens of the town forget Polina, who came to Senec with the Red Army, in the uniform of a Soviet officer, as a staff member of Marshal Malinovskiy's second Ukrainian front. For her courage she was awarded the title of an honorary citizen of the town by the citizens of Senec.

Polina Nedyalkova's path through life has been very interesting. At the age of 16 she began studies at the Moscow tank academy. Shortly after receiving a diploma as maintenance engineer, she asked to be sent to war-ravaged Spain. In the rank of a captain she supervised the repairs of tanks in a Spanish tank brigade in Madrid and Guadalajara, where she was given the nickname "Senorita-Engineer."

"Where does the girl get all her courage," everyone asked when on 21 June 1941 she issued the first mobilization orders as a supervisory officer at the USSR Ministry of Defense. Since then, she has always been welcomed with those words. The kolkhoz farmers near the Knaz Lake or in the village of Kubinka also recall this aspect of her when they recollect how she tested the new T-34 and T-40 tanks with her female crew.

After 19 years of service in the Soviet army she returned to her native Sofia. She was awarded several distinctions for her courage and bravery. Major General Polina Nedyalkova recalls: "I treasure the title of honorary citizen bestowed on me by the citizens of Senec just as much as the Soviet Order of the Red Banner of Labor, which M. I. Kalinin personally presented to me for my participation in the Spanish civil war, the Order of the Bulgarian People's Republic, first degree of the Soviet Order of Friendship among Nations. Senec signifies for me a bridge between the death we left behind us and the life that was to flourish for our children and the next generations."

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

UKRAINIANS IN CSSR--More than 100,000 citizens of Ukrainian nationality live in the CSSR, of whom 40,000 are in the East Slovak region. A certain number of Ukrainians live in Bratislava, Ostrava and Prague. [AU111050 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR, BULGARIAN WRITERS--On 6 March, in Prague, Jan Kozak, chairman of the CSSR writers union, and Lubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian writers union, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two unions. [AU111050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

SOVIETS HELPED LIBERATE YUGOSLAVIA--The beginning of 1945 found Yugoslavia on the threshold of life in freedom for which its people had fought with arms in hand since Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. By the end of 1944 the Yugoslav National Liberation Army had liberated Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, the greater part of Bosnia and Hercegovina and extensive territories in Croatia and Slovenia, while northern Serbia and Belgrade [were liberated] with the aid of Soviet troops, and southern Serbia, a part of Macedonia and Kosovo in cooperation with the antifascist Bulgarian army and the Albanian national liberation detachments. [Ivo Daskocil] [Excerpt] [AU110955 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 7 Mar 80 p 5 AU]

CSO: 2400

## NATO MANEUVERS IN NORWAY SCORED

AU171305 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The existing world situation, especially in the Middle East area, shows an exacerbation of the rivalry between the two imperialist super-powers. (?Under such conditions) the American imperialists are sparing neither ways nor means to secure a powerful NATO not only in Europe, but also outside it so as to achieve their aggressive plans. The frequent maneuvers which they hold with their allies in the aggressive NATO bloc serve these very intentions.

It has been reported that 6-day maneuvers under the code-name Anorak-III have begun in Tromso, Norway, with 18,000 naval, air and ground forces from seven member countries of the Atlantic Alliance participating. These maneuvers, including those which were recently held on the Pacific shores, the Philippines and so on, are intended as preparations for aggression against the peoples' freedom and independence in accordance with the expansionist and hegemonic goals of the American imperialists.

The Soviet social imperialists also frequently hold such maneuvers within their aggressive Warsaw Pact. Not long ago the member-countries in that bloc held military maneuvers in Hungary. It was noted that a large number of troops and modern armaments were involved. The trips which the top Soviet social imperialist military leaders undertake to the vassal countries designed to press the Kremlin's diktat on them are intended to further strengthen and activate the Warsaw Pact.

The NATO and Warsaw Pact military maneuvers, which are an integral part of the war strategy of the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--as means of continual blackmail and threat against the peoples, tear off the mask of all that noisy bourgeois-revisionist propaganda about peace, security and other similar slogans.

CSO: 2100

## ALBANIA

### AGGRESSIVE NATO STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONRY GROUP MEETS

AU171248 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0630 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The consultative group of the aggressive NATO bloc for strategic nuclear weapons deployed in Europe held its first meeting in Brussels yesterday. The group was set up in January 1980. This meeting, just as other forums of that aggressive pact, discussed matters related to further coordination of the American policy of war and the policy of its allies.

The strategy of the American imperialists designed to increasingly draw their allies into other military adventures is becoming ever more tangible. In fact, intensive efforts are being made to deploy 464 cruise and 108 Pershing-II missiles to the territories of the member-countries of the Alliance. While projects designed to further strengthen their nuclear might are going on, the American imperialists have also drafted plans to produce and deploy new systems of offensive strategic weapons, mainly (? MX) and (? P-II) missiles.

The Soviet social imperialists are also responding to that rearmament with equal vigor. For example, (SS-20) missiles are now being set up in the Warsaw Pact member-countries. In fact, the whole Soviet war industry has been committed to produce most varied weapons.

At the same time, nuclear tests are underway at testing grounds. All this feverish warmongering activity by the two superpowers and their military blocs denies the ceaseless noise about their efforts for disarmament and detente and shows that aggression lies at the foundation of their policy.

CSO: 2100



## 'ATA' COMMENTS ON THATCHER'S GOVERNMENT POLICY

AU181111 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

["Antipeople and Militarist Policy of the Thatcher Government"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 18 (ATA)--Of late, the British press has often written about the new plans of the Thatcher cabinet on the public expenses. It is expected that the white book, the government will publish soon, will mark a new reduction of these expenses to the tune of 2 billion pounds for the 1980-1981 period as well as other reductions for the 1982-1984 period, which as the review THE ECON MIST writes, will cause "profound wounds in clearly perceptible sectors such as housing and social insurances." The reduction in the public sectors and the swelling in the apparatus of violence have been common characteristics of all the programmes of the British governments, which have always tried to come out of the crisis at the expense of the labouring masses. In order to preserve in the least the sham glamour of the election promises, the members of the Thatcher cabinet now speak of the need of a "real economic policy," which according to them requires sacrifices and reduction of the budgetary expenses in various fields. But at a time when Britain spends 60 times more for a soldier than for a pupil, the reduction occurs precisely in the field of education, health service, housing, etc., where the funds were insufficient till now. The British bourgeoisie in power remains silent in front of the constant increase of the expenditure for the army and police. Under the pretext of the "preservation of secret," the officials do not inform the people either of the colossal expenses for armaments, or of the cost of the ambitious military programmes. Thus, during the last six years, which have been characterized by great economic difficulties, the masses of the people were ignorant of the fact that one billion pounds were used for the modernisation of "Polaris" missiles. Despite the grave economic situation, the recession of production in many branches, unemployment, inflation and growing price rises, the British lion nourishes great imperialist ambitions. To this end, for the construction of the submarines equipped with missiles based on the U.S. type "Trident," will be spent hundreds of millions of pounds, out of which 20 million during the current year. Thus the "Polaris" missiles which "will be old in the year 1990" are being replaced, and Great Britain will "begin well the 21st century," as the British press writes.

These are facts and they speak that the ambitions of the British imperialism have nothing in common with the worries of the working people, the unemployed, students, the unsheltered, etc. The strike of 100 thousand steel workers which entered the 12th week and the enhancement of the class struggle in general clearly speak that the proletariat and the other British working masses do not reconcile themselves with the antipeople and militarist policy of the Thatcher Government.

CSO: 2020

'ATA' SCORES BERLINGUER'S COMING VISIT TO BEIJING

AU181114 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

["Secretary General of the Italian Revisionist Party Berlinguer Will Visit China"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 18 (ATA)--According to a report issued by the Chinese News Agency XINHUA, the secretary general of the Italian Revisionist Party Enrico Berlinguer will visit China in April this year on the invitation of the Chinese revisionist leadership.

The interest of Deng Xiaoping's and Hua Guofeng's clique in the type of West-European "communist" has constantly been expressed in the frequent statements made by the officials of the Chinese Revisionist Party, as well as in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO which highly assesses the Euro-communist ideas considering them as "attractive."

The continued rapprochement of the Chinese revisionists with the "Euro-communists," which is also testified by the coming visit of Berlinguer to Beijing, once more testifies to the correct conclusions our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have drawn and which have been expressed in the work "Reflections on China" that the chiefs of Beijing aim at forming another revisionist bloc, separate from the Soviet modern revisionism and be under the leadership of the revisionists of China when it becomes a big power. This clearly shows that they want to pose as leaders of the world Marxism-Leninism, but their mask has been and will continue to be torn off still more.

CSO: 2020

## 'BASHKIMI' SCORES VATICAN'S REACTIONARY ACTIVITIES

AU191010 Tirana ATA In English 0915 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

["Diplomacy of Dark-gown Cardinals"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 19 (ATA)--The newspaper BASHKIMI exposes in a commentary the aims of the intensification of the reactionary diplomacy of the Vatican mentioned on this occasion the trips of the Cardinal Wille Brand to Moscow and the cardinals Eshegaraj and Koenig (the latter described as the prime minister of the Vatican) to Beijing. The newspaper stresses that this is not a mere coincidence of the dark-gown cardinals to Moscow and Beijing and this does not come from the care of the Vatican to preserve its equilibrium with the superpowers. That Vatican is first and foremost a tool of American imperialism, this is well known and has been proved by the presence of the church, the cardinals and the Vatican side by side all the criminal aggressions undertaken by Washington. The 26 billion dollars the Vatican has invested in the U.S. monopoly companies speak of Washington-Vatican relations. At the same time, the Vatican has made everything in its power to strengthen its ties both with the Soviet revisionists and the Chinese ones.

The trips of the cardinals to Moscow and Beijing, the newspaper continues, are made at a time when both Moscow and Beijing have incited more than ever the religious activity and the spreading of the religious opium in their countries. But these trips must not be viewed merely as a symbol of the religious activity. Though the prelates of the Roman Church had not yet gone there, the Soviet and Chinese revisionists have taken care for such a thing. The visits of the cardinals and their talks with the political and religious leaders have the flavour of imperialist plots against the peoples and their revolutionary struggle. At a time when in Iran, Afghanistan and other countries of the Middle East, Central America and elsewhere the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples is mounting, when the proletariat is dealing ever more powerful blows to the bourgeoisie, all the reactionary forces, wherever they are, have been put into motion to put out the flames of this struggle. The Vatican, just like American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the Chinese one, are terrified by the revolution. Therefore it is dispatching its emissaries and is putting in motion its secret diplomacy, so that together with the superpowers lay the mines against the peoples. But just like all the other reactionary forces, the Vatican too, is reckoning without the peoples. It is precisely the strength of the peoples and their struggle which will foil the plots and anathemas of the Catholic clergy against the revolution, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI in conclusion.

## POOR WORKING CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN DEPLORED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Frrok Cupi: "A Family Problem Is the Problem of the Whole Society"]

[Text] In discussions at the meeting of the Plenum of the General Council of the BCGSH [Albanian Women's Union], which met a few days ago to discuss ways of further expanding services for mother and child care, the chairperson of the BCGSH Council in Permet, among other things, brought out this fact: talk with some supervisors of the nurseries in our city. "Listen," they say, "you will help us in one thing. Come on a regular morning and see how we take the children's temperature. Beautifully. You would be pleased. But come on a Monday and you will be surprised. Mondays, we watch the children more, because we know that on this day there will be some with a temperature."

Why did the supervisor say "Come and you will be surprised!" The fact is that the reason for being surprised, on Monday, is obvious: after a day of rest at home, when the child has been in the care of his parents, it happens that he comes to the nursery with some health problem(!) Nevertheless, the reason for this is evident. It is known that in some families caring for the child is considered the mother's duty only. However, a mother, being a woman, has many other household tasks, thus being burdened even more. This means on Sunday, at home, care for the child is inadequate.

The facts from Permet were not mentioned simply to portray the conditions in these nurseries, but for another important reason: care for the child does not begin at the nursery, nor at the "nursery" age. Deep down this belongs to the mother. This is part of an important and complex problem which starts in the family.

All of us in our socialist country, the party, the state and society are very interested, above everything else, in the life of the mother and child. In our country all production increases in the agricultural, industrial and other sectors and every step forward in the economic and social development of the country have only one goal: the continued improvement of the standards of living of our people. In order to successfully implement the policies and the directives of the party in this field, it is enough to mention that



in every corner of the fatherland, city and village dispensaries, birth clinics, nurseries and kindergartens have been established, because the birth rate is 95 percent higher than in 1938, and because the average yearly growth rate of the population in our country is 4 times that of the rate of Europe, and so on. Let us return to the fact mentioned at the beginning. The marvelous conditions for raising children in nurseries, kindergartens and other institutions, have been created and primarily exist in the home and the family. This is an indisputable reality. For the sake of argument, where should the women's organizations put the emphasis: in cooperating with other social organizations, under the guidance of the party organizations, is the other side of the argument (which is found in the home and the family): how much and how are these marvelous material conditions applied to benefit the health of the mother and child. This is directly connected to working with people, to creating a correct conviction within them for further improvement in the socialist way of life. We say working with people, because this does not mean working with the mother only, as some like to believe and understand. This is a matter that has to do with the father, the grandfather and the young people, with all members of the family and with society. Otherwise this important problem will remain detached without the breadth and complexity it really has. The chairperson of the BCGH Council in Volre District gives us a good example of this. Discussions are taking place in her district, she says, about raising children. But what strikes the eye? Only mothers come into the meeting hall. Some don't even think that men, young women, young men and other people should take part in this meeting.

The educational work must be carried out firmly. Here is a fact. Some activist comrades of the BCGH General Council went to the Fush-Lure area of Shkoder, and to enterprise for artistic work in Shkoder. Their first request was to meet with pregnant women. This was a little surprising to the comrades over there, especially since, after this, they requested that pregnant women take part in the discussions and speak freely of how they were treated in the family, and so on. It was found that the majority were treated properly, but there were instances where the expectant mother was waiting on others in the family, in some cases more care was given to the men's food than to that of the expectant mothers.

Instances of the improper treatment of the expectant mother in the family, should, naturally, always draw the continuous attention of the women's organization, as well as the attention of other mass organizations: the front organization and the people's council in the village. First of all, important duties emerge for the party organizations, which should always lead the work of all the organizations to improve the care for mother and child. But, at the same time we have to focus on other matters--that which in the beginning was surprising to the comrades of the Fush and Lure area of Shkoder--that one must work closely with pregnant women who are the mothers of the future.

We can and must do this better than any other women's organization, on the basis of on "small," specialized work, person to person. Meetings, reports and important activities are not enough. Before everything else, it is necessary for the chairperson of the organization, the leader, the activist to

go to the home of her friend to talk with her and question her, freely, woman to woman. These are talks with a social spirit, intimate, but it does not mean that they should remain purely personal. From work such as this the women's organization discovers the causes, analyses them and draws them and draws conclusions; they set duties for themselves and make proposals and suggestions to other organizations; they seek help from the party organization. Otherwise the work of the organization would only be general.

How does the women's organization fight against backward customs, on a general basis, by emphasizing what best suits its point of view—which is to improve the living conditions of the mother and the child? This is very important. One notices, for example, that useless expenditures are made in some families for weddings and different ceremonies, and so on. However, attention is not always drawn to the fact that these expenses result in a reduction of food and clothing expenditures for the mother and the child, necessities which are guaranteed by the state and by society. Instances of general work, without convincing arguments, are found, not only in villages, but even in city under a "new guise." For example, superfluous expenditures are made for furnishings and for unnecessary luxuries. The struggle against these occurrences must be made for the purpose of correctly using all the capabilities of the family, which are numerous now, for continuously improving the livelihood of the people, especially that of the mother and the child. This is a joint ideological and political work front with people, not only with women, but also with all members of the family, in which the front organization, the youth organization, and other organizations have their own important share under the guidance of the party organization.

There are other problems which cannot be separated from these "family" problems, which some people believe are the concern of the state organizations only. For example, in some economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives in Shkoder, Korce and Diber, light and suitable work is not found for expectant mothers and mothers who are breast feeding, their babies. The thoughts of the managers of these units can be roughly summarized as follows: "Let the work be done, what difference does it make if expectant mothers work a little bit more." This is not at all beneficial to the state or to society. The state has established laws and regulations which lighten the task of expectant mothers at work. These laws and regulations must be implemented by everyone without concessions. The women's organizations, for their part, are persistent, exercise their role and demand that the state and economic organizations take additional necessary measures. In some organizations one comes across practices of formality where it is sufficient to make a report, give an account to the management of the enterprise or to the party committee. Surely the party committee and the grassroots party organization have the duty of intervening at once to solve these problems. However, the women's organization in their work must seek to make every woman a militant in implementing the laws of the country, especially those laws which protect their lives and the lives of their children.

These laws, first of all, must be communicated to the masses of women, so that they will become conscientious in their implementation. We say the masses of women because we are speaking of the duties of the women's organization,

however, this work must not be limited to the women alone. Only when these laws become known to all the workers, who should participate energetically in defending them, will the results that are required be assured. All the social organizations state organs and the health institutions, under the guidance of the party, have their specific and common goals for this major problem which is the care of the mother and the child.

The discussions of the Plenum of the General Council of the BCSH, which met a short time ago, centered around these problems.

6160

CSO: 2100

## SHORTCOMINGS IN COLLECTION, PUBLICATION OF VETERANS' MEMOIRS

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 17 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial article: "More Attention to Collecting the Memoirs of Veterans"]

[Excerpts] The competition for memoirs from the Anti-fascist National Liberation Struggle, a competition organized by the National Committee for Veterans and the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania, as part of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and of the victory of the people's revolution, concluded recently. This event showed that our veterans preserve in their memory important, unforgettable events and that they can put on paper episodes from the victorious struggles and battles of the units, bands, battalions and brigades of our glorious National Liberation Army. The broadest and truest reflection of our peoples revolution, led by the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, requires a greater participation and involvement of the former combatants in this matter. In areas where the educational value of writings in this area is taken into consideration and the collection and preparation of memoirs for publication is taken seriously then the activism of the veterans and of the literary forces is the greatest. The veterans committees in Korce, Shkoder, Durres and Tropoje districts operate in this way.

The youth learn lessons from the memoirs of the veterans, in which they find the heroism of those who had the ideal of the party in their minds and hearts and the sacrifices made in the name of the freedom and independence of the fatherland. It is not by chance that volumes of memoirs written with originality appeared in the competition and they were written by authors whose trade is not literary creativity. However, the veterans committees in the districts are not properly activated and concerned with this activity. Persons who have documents, notes, or diaries or who know about events should encourage them and help them to write the memoirs and submit them for publication. There are veterans who refuse to do this. They say: "We are not writers. We do not know how to compose our thoughts." Naturally, a writer has his own means of expression but this does not mean that only established writers are able to write.

The competition organized last year achieved its aim. But one must not think that it has solved the problem. The very small number of participants, compared to the large number of veterans, indicates that a better organized and more systematic work must be done. Collaboration of the veterans with

writers, journalists, teachers and museum workers will help in the collection of these memoirs. It is also important to include pupils and students in this important activity so that they will gain a better knowledge of traditions of struggle and work.

In general, there is interest and concern in regard to this matter in the districts. But here and there, one sees a passive attitude. For example, it is unjustifiable that Tirana, which has a large number of veterans and writers and a mass of institutions and skilled cadres, has not properly organized the work of collecting memoirs and preparing them for publication. Other districts, such as Gjirokaster, Diber, Berat, Elbasan and Mat are also behind schedule in this activity.

Soon our readers will have available the first volume of the series "Veteranet Tregojne" [The Veterans Speak]. Each participant in the war has the duty of making a contribution to this new publication. The book of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Me Stalinin" (kujtime) [With Stalin (Memoirs)] is a great example, for all, of how to write with simplicity and realism.

CSO: 2100



## BRIEFS

DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN--Tirana, March 10 (ATA)--A high anti-imperialist spirit continues to prevail over Tehran and in other cities of Iran. The broad masses of the people have continued the manifestations of protest recently where they again have forcefully condemned the close links of the anti-people regime of the former dictator, Shah Pahlavi, with U.S. imperialism, the policy of interference, pressure and military threats of the latter against Iran. They are persistent in their legitimate demand of the extradition of the shah to be judged at home. According to reports dozens of thousands of inhabitants have taken part in these manifestations of protest of the recent days. They have expressed their indignation towards the imperialist policy of the USA towards Iran. Amidst the slogans shouted there were heard "down with U.S. imperialism," "down with Carter," etc. The manifestants held in their hands a great number of antiamerican posters. It is also reported that during the recent days a great number of protest manifestations against the USA and its interference in the internal affairs of Iran have been organised. Meanwhile, Iranian senior officials have forcefully condemned the imperialist policy of the USA and the Soviet Union, their attempts for pressure and blackmail on various countries, Iran included in compliance with their hegemonic and expansionist strategy. [Text] [AU100950 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU]

CSO: 2020

## CAPKA CALLS FOR INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]

[Text] During its 14th plenum the Central Committee of the CPCZ discussed the main tasks for development of the national economy in 1980. It evaluated the results so far achieved in the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and approved a number of measures effective in the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The December plenum of the Central Committee emphasized that the demand for effectiveness and quality of all work, including party work is nothing new, however, what is new is the degree of urgency for its introduction into production and social life.

The basic party organizations will elaborate the resolutions of the Central Committee, discuss them during their February meetings, evaluate the economic results being at present achieved by industrial as well as agricultural enterprises and determine what further action should be taken for effective realization of the party policy this year. Daily life shows that the fundamental goals of the five-year plan are being met and that they are correct and realistic. Last year, for instance, the volume of the social product came to Kcs 486 billion, i.e., higher by Kcs 72 billion or 17 percent when compared with 1975. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan the volume of industrial production has grown 21 percent and construction production by 24 percent. Agriculture, in spite of 2 years of bad weather, managed to increase average yearly production 7.6 percent, compared with the level of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. At the same time, grain production has increased 560,000 tons compared to the previous planning period.

During the past 4 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an investment of Kcs 564 billion enabled us to continue with the construction and modernization of the thermal power plants in Choletice, Prunerov, Melnik, and the nuclear power

plants in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. We are currently constructing an express highway which will soon connect Prague with Bratislava. The invested billions provided the means for operating plants in chemical, metallurgical, woodworking and other industries. The construction of apartments is also progressing well. During 4 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 523,000 apartments have been completed and about 1.5 million of CSSR citizens could thus move into new modern homes.

These positive results are so much more valuable because they were achieved in difficult circumstances during a constant economic and ideological interference by some of the capitalist countries. Credit for this goes to the selfless efforts of millions of our workers. A share also belongs to those people who by selfless and conscientious daily work are demonstrating their affection for this beautiful land and the Communist Party. We fully realize that the success during the previous period could not have been achieved without the many-sided cooperation, aid and support constantly being afforded us by our most loyal ally, the Soviet Union.

#### Shortcomings Accompany Good Results

The Central Committee, however, has not evaluated either the situation or the perspectives for development in 1980 merely from a general point of view. It pointed out that there had been shortcomings concealed behind good results and warned against self-satisfaction. It emphasized the fact that so far we have succeeded better in satisfying the quantitative demands of our economic growth, but we have not mastered the open tasks in the field of efficiency and quality. The expected dynamism in production development has not yet materialized in all sectors. Demands for construction investments as well as for importation of machinery and corresponding manpower allocation are growing faster than our possibilities to satisfy them. In this connection one must also not forget the existing shortcomings in party work, such as formalism, inconsistency and often also lack of determination to solve concrete problems of individual plants and other places of work, a tendency for merely taking note of problems rather than to analyze and remove them.

The outcome of discussions which took place prior to the exchange of party membership cards as well as assigned tasks, adopted pledges and the course of the January party meetings during which 1.5 million of communists received new party membership cards, this all confirms that most party organizations are constantly and increasingly getting to the core of the problems connected with the party-directed economy and asserting their right to exercise control over the economic leadership, as prescribed by party statutes. Most communists, with party principles in mind, are uncompromisingly striving to remove obstacles which prevent more rapid progress. The leading role of the party and its controlling function are likewise gaining recognition. There are, however, certain party organizations, mostly in smaller enterprises, to which more attention must be paid by the district committees to improve the effectiveness and quality of their party work and the activity of their functionaries.

Nothing should be left to chance in the effort to fulfill all the tasks contained in the state plan this year. We must bear in mind the fact that the objective conditions in which we are trying to fulfill the plan are increasingly demanding and more complicated all the time. Our country depends on importation of most of the important raw materials and difficulties in obtaining them are mounting all over the world. To be able to buy them, we must export more of our industrial products than hitherto. Consequently, there is an urgent ring to the requirement once again emphasized by the 14th plenum of the Central Committee, i.e., more effective production and quality workmanship. This means that at every place of work we must manage our production resources better, achieve higher savings of fuel, energy, raw materials and substantially enhance the value of the finished product. The quality of our production must improve in every respect. Losses suffered due to rejects, bad quality or unsatisfactory utilitarian reliability are a waste of material as well as human work. These are the decisive tasks which no party organization can omit from discussion at its February meeting.

#### Tasks Determine Style and Method of Work

One element of a party organization's qualification to claim the right to control the economic leadership is its ability to ensure its orientation toward the fulfillment of the decisive tasks of the plan and to adapt the style and method of its work accordingly. This, after all, is the root of the art of political leadership of any working collective within the party organization's scope of activity. The report of the Central Committee points out that this, most of all, concerns rational management of manpower and of basic funds, reduction of costs especially of energy and materials, maintaining quality and periodic changes of production assortments according to requirements of the domestic market and foreign trade, elimination of ineffective or dubious productions, giving priority to newly developing programs, maintenance of the planned ratio between work productivity and the growth of average wages and introducing construction capacities into operation according to the approved plan.

A consequent orientation toward intensification of the development of our economy brings about new organizational, technological as well as economic demands. This puts a burden on the leadership cadres and on the whole working collective. In these circumstances, a dynamic development would not be possible without intensive party work, without initiatives and examples set by communists who must constantly keep explaining the situation and the requirements to their coworkers and fellow citizens, and win them over for active participation in following the party political line. Not everybody is capable of immediately recognizing that the various abuses which annoy people are not an inseparable element of the socialist system but, as a rule, the result of irresponsible, shoddy and unscrupulous acts of individuals. Consequently, problems must not be ignored, one must neither pretend that they do not exist nor adopt the bourgeois attitude of "just mind your own business."

## Communist Methods Must Integrate

A socialist democracy can develop well only if local, group and societal interests blend well together. In a sharp contrast with the new tasks and requirements are people who defend only their personal interests and concentrate only on their own well-being, but ignore efforts which promote development and progress of the whole society. Not only the party organizations, but also the economic leadership, the trade unions as well as youth and other organizations must be constantly reminded that bourgeoisie mentality breeds bribery, all kinds of shady deals, often even theft of socialist property, misuse of positions, trickery and thoughtlessness and no concern about other people's or societal interests.

The use of controlling authority can be effective only if the party organization supports the efforts of the economic leadership to fulfill the economic and social program of the party. This, however, must not lead to shifting of responsibility or replacing economic workers.

However, according to the resolutions adopted by the 14th plenum of the Central Committee, the basic organizations of the CPCZ must support only those leading workers who set high goals for themselves, who are opposed to ignoring shortcomings and against self-satisfaction, who are not afraid to face conflicting situations, who are consistent, demanding and strict with themselves as well as with their coworkers.

The task of a party organization is also to integrate the various methods used by communists to mobilize their will, strength and ability to eliminate difficulties in their own enterprise as well as in other places of work. Although, naturally, certain problems may exist which are not connected with the enterprise, the party organization must give priority to analyzing the causes of its own shortcomings and to mobilizing all available resources in its own workshops and enterprises. Such resources can be found everywhere.

During its 14th plenum the Central Committee pointed out that the losses cause by rejects amount to more than Kcs 2 billion per year. Let us figure out how much material and human effort is being wasted in this way in every region, district, plant or workshop.

This leads to the question of remuneration according to quantity, quality and social importance of work. Do we not sometimes give the same remuneration for shoddy work as for quality work? This is obviously in variance with the principles of socialist remuneration.

In factories there often are arguments about insufficient production capacities. But, at the same time, most plants are working only one daily shift. Inspections have revealed that there are reserves in utilization of working time. Much working time is being lost by all kinds of delays,



extension of normal breaks, switching off the machines and leaving the place of work before the end of working time. No special analysis is necessary to confirm this conclusion, a mere glance at the register of electric power used is often sufficient.

#### Concentration on Main Tasks

"Systematic and effective control is of fundamental importance because it helps to uncover and eliminate shortcomings, it furthers education of the cadres and brings about improvement of the work," said Comrade Gustav Husak during the 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the CPCZ. "Besides the People's Control Commission, there are additional controlling possibilities at all levels, from the ministries down to workshops, which must be mobilized. The work of the technological controls in enterprises also needs to be improved so that they can play their proper role in enhancing the quality of products."

The justification for these requirements is also confirmed by the experience gained by the Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ at all levels of the party structure. Not anonymity at places of work and in the leadership, but a concrete and precisely defined personal accountability is the opening key to solving problems. In several enterprises, they still look for objective faults and shortcomings, blaming someone else while very little attention is focused on analyzing the activities of their own management and controls and their influence on the results. To start with oneself and have the courage to change traditional attitudes is not easy, but in many cases it is desirable and even necessary in the interest of society. An indispensable prerequisite here is a precise definition and rationalization of organizational relations, purposeful decision as to the number of managerial components and exact delimitation of authority and responsibility. This is also one of the keys to reducing the number of employees in the unproductive sector, as requested by the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

The immediate task now is to create a situation where the workers are familiar with the current plan of their enterprise and its breakdown down to the individual places of work. Points to be discussed with the workers must include not only the planned task, but also a way for its fulfillment. The workers' remarks and advice must be taken into consideration, they must be regularly informed about the results achieved during a certain period and the link between the situation at their place of work and the national economic situation must be explained and made comprehensible to them. This, by the way, is one of the basic elements of socialist democracy. This also is the reason why we must even now think about preparations for public party meetings in February and March which, at the same time, will also be used as a public control of the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and elaborated by the 14th plenum of the Central Committee.

The whole controlling system will now have to participate even more extensively in realization of all the key tasks in the development of our economy, in the improvement of quality of the final product, in strengthening the efforts for better management and effectiveness, and in improving work and technological discipline.

#### He Who Manages, Controls

The necessity for the existence of controls as one of the tools for directing society by the party emanates from the need to harmonize the discrepancies which constantly occur between theory and practice, between pledges and their fulfillment. But only if we have actually dealt with the problems, can we be in a position to focus better on reality and be able to adapt it according to our aims. Controls are the most effective weapon in the battle against bureaucracy, indifference, carelessness and irresponsibility. It is the best medicine against the false belief that adopted resolutions will automatically be fulfilled.

It is obvious that without thorough control of the plan fulfillment, without consequent evaluation of the methods and ways which made a successful plan fulfillment possible and without identification of the causes of all shortcomings, mistakes and differences, there would be no way to evaluate the situation objectively, to appreciate honest work and to criticize those who deserve the blame and should be made accountable. This is why in the new improved system of management of our national economy, the details of which have been announced, the importance of controls is even more strongly emphasized than hitherto.

Experience is constantly teaching us that the most common shortcoming in the planned management of our economy had not occurred in the decisionmaking area but in the sphere of correct and consequent fulfillment of adopted resolutions. This, therefore, is the point on which to concentrate our attention also during the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Due to various objectives and subjective factors, we are constantly encountering deviation from the required and approved party aims. Consequently, we should keep in mind one of V.I. Lenin's ideas which he often emphasized: ". . . we must tirelessly strive to establish a real personal accountability by each individual for a definite task or part of task which is strictly and exactly defined." Another of Lenin's principles which also should be indisputably adopted is: "He who manages, controls." The interconnection between management and control is an essential part of our collective efforts to achieve the best possible results.

#### In Accord With Party Statutes

Ignoring shortcomings and not fulfilling tasks cannot be tolerated, and whenever such a case is discovered, the individual concerned must be held responsible regardless of his function or position at work. Only coordinated

action by the organs of the party, state and economy, consequent protection of societal interests and requirements, immediate and speedy removal of all shortcomings can bring about the best results. This, however, cannot be accomplished without the support and involved attitude of the workers. It is, therefore, essential to listen constantly to their suggestions and comments.

The difficult and mostly external circumstances under which we are trying to fulfill our plans and, at the same time, make preparations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, are also making considerable demands on the party's guidance of society, on the effectiveness, quality and assertion of the party's leading role in a socialist society. They also gradually increase the need for maintaining party discipline and accountability of all communists for the tasks and responsibilities assigned to them, as stipulated by the statutes of the party.

During the next several months, the Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ plans to carry out controls at all levels of the party structure, to ascertain the extent of implementation of the party statutes with regard to mobilization of resources and capability of communists to fulfill the economic program. The purpose of this is to facilitate the creation of a situation in which the party organs and organizations would be able to find a still better way for solving our economic problems and which could step up their demands to incorporate communists in the production as well as management process.

During the exchange of party membership cards, the party organs and organizations gained considerable experience which could be used to concentrate communist forces for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks in the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This experience must be used and all working people must be won over for participation in the practical realization of the party policy. The growth of work initiative and political activity motivated by the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our country by the Soviet army gives us assurances that in spite of difficult circumstances, our party and our people will be able to master the tasks.

9454  
CSO: 2400

## SLOVAK 'PRAVDA' DENOUNCES BRIBERY IN SLOVAKIA

AUL10047 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Jaroslav Mesko: "Why Are We Not Achieving More Marked Results in the Struggle Against Bribery?; Getting Indignant in General Is Not Enough"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted describing several bribery cases including a case of Gypsy women in Slovakia bribing an army doctor to issue medical certificates to their sons to avoid military service] The cases had appropriate consequences--the guilty ones were punished. The question, however, is: How many of those either giving or accepting bribes in our country unobjectively influence decisions in "big" or "small" matters; how many of them disparage the organs' authority, create an atmosphere of "if you want something, you must always give me something"--without anything at all happening to them, simply because those who are aware of such cases--for various reasons--keep silent about them? Besides that, besides--we could call it--the classical bribery, when someone striving to achieve a certain objective, decision or advantage gives a bribe to a person that has a say in it or can do something about it, a considerably extensive bribery practice has come into being in our country in the economic sphere in relations among enterprises, which negates and paralyzes the effectiveness of economic instruments. To promote such a "solution," one creates the notion that certain deliveries could not at all be insured, let us say because of insufficient capacity, but if one would give "something" to a certain executive, then--perhaps--something could be done about it....

Those practices smack of extortion. They constitute the existence of two-faced relations: Of legal ones, and parallel with them, the illegal ones, giving preferential treatment for a bribe. The habit in supplier-consumer relations is that the supplier only "acknowledges" consumer's demand, gives him a "nonbinding promise," evokes in him the feeling that his supplies are not insured and encourages him to try to get the deliveries through "other" channels. A climate favorable to bribery in economic relations is often created by the economic executives themselves as a result of their regarding the corrupted methods of their subordinates as cleverness, as personal competence and are searching for ways to create bribery, illegal [uplatkarske cierne] funds for themselves.

To date we have certainly failed to create an atmosphere which would markedly curtail the extent of real bribery. We hinted at one cause of this state of affairs at the beginning of this article: On the one hand the irreconcilability toward bribery in general, on the other the maximum effort to save the bribe-giver or bribe-taker as he is a little bit close to us.

Another cause is the lack of civic courage to not anonymously report one's concrete findings about bribe-givers or bribe-takers: Who, where, when, how much or what and for what he took, and with demonstrated willingness not only to report but also prove that it was so.

CSO: 2400

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### BRIEFS

AID FOR CAMBODIA--As an "expression of the Czechoslovak people's international feeling," the CSSR National Front recently sent "material aid" to the people of Cambodia to "alleviate the suffering of the Cambodian people caused by the Pol Pot regime's policy of liquidation." [AU121240 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400



NEW CONSULAR LAW PUBLISHED, EXPLAINED

Reasons for New Law

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 13 No 7, 1980 signed to press 11 Feb 80  
p 4

[Article by August Klobes, chief, Main Department for Consular Affairs, GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs: "Why a New GDR Consular Law?"]

[Text] On 21 December 1979, the People's Chamber passed the law on the consular activity of foreign representations of the GDR--Consular Law.<sup>1</sup> It replaces the Consular Law in force since 1957,<sup>2</sup> which has done what it was supposed to do. The new law conforms with the fulfillment of the task assigned by the Ninth SED Congress, to check the law in force in terms of how it agrees with developmental requirements and to continue systematically in the perfecting of socialist law.<sup>3</sup> It creates a new legal basis for the consular activity of the GDR's foreign representations and for developing consular relations with other states.

Consular Relations Have Developed Significantly

The GDR's interstate relations, consular relations included, have developed significantly while the 1957 consular law was in force. That is also reflected by the signing of consular treaties. During the 1970's, consular relations were newly defined by bilateral treaties with all fraternal socialist states in line with the state of development and the demands in their overall relations. Within the scope of consolidating the anti-imperialist alliance and the solidarity with the nationally liberated states, with those states many consular treaties also were concluded in recent years. To the extent that the principles of peaceful coexistence prevail in the relations between socialist and capitalist states and the cooperation between them is developed, the importance and scope of consular relations also grow. The need to regulate such relations on the basis of international law has since 1975 led to consular treaties between the GDR and several capitalist states. The GDR has now concluded a total of 28 bilateral consular treaties. These consular treaties reflect the general practice states follow in organizing their consular relations and in terms of the current developmental status of consular law.

The new consular law takes fully into account the state of development in the consular activity of our foreign representations. Furthermore, the necessary conformity has been established with many laws and other legal provisions passed in recent years in the GDR that have a direct influence on consular activity. Precisely speaking, the new consular law defines tasks and goals in consular activity serving the implementation of GDR foreign policy and helping promote GDR relations with other states and expanding and deepening the cooperation between the GDR and the particular state in which that activity takes place, as well as those that pertain to the representation and protection of the rights and interests of the GDR, its citizens and its juridical persons abroad.

The new consular law mainly also takes into account the fact that more and more GDR citizens go abroad. Whatever the purpose for which a citizen of our republic goes abroad, be he a specialist, official, student, tourist or private traveler, the GDR foreign representations take care of the tasks assigned to them in care and control, assistance and an extensive representation of interests.

The point has to be made in this context that the new consular law has set down still more effective legal regulations for implementing the GDR citizens' guaranteed basic right, in accordance with article 33 section 1 in our Constitution, to legal protection while abroad through the consular activity of the foreign representations. This law relates that claim by GDR citizens not only to cases where rights of a citizen are being violated but, in general terms, to assisting the citizens in exercising their rights and interests when they are in other states. That is demonstrated especially clearly by the third part of the law specifying in detail the foreign representations' functions in assistance of the citizens.

#### Granting Consular Protection--Sovereign Right of the GDR

In conformity with international law, this law of course proceeds from the consideration that the granting of consular protection and the representation of the rights of the GDR citizens in other states constitutes a sovereign law of the GDR, the violation of which infringes fundamental principles and standards of international law as well as bilateral international law accords in interstate treaties.

The GDR likewise respects the sovereign rights of other states. The GDR foreign representations thus are under the obligation to respect the legal regulations of a host state in their exercise of consular activity. At the same time it has been made mandatory that the consular representatives may exercise consular functions for a third state in the host state only after explicit concurrence from the host state's foreign minister.

It is understood that every GDR citizen abroad has to abide by the laws and other legal regulations, and respect the habits and customs, in the foreign country. The law underscores this obligation and commits the foreign representations to assist the citizen in abiding by them--to the

extent necessary--but also to take appropriate measures when GDR citizens infringe the laws in any foreign state they visit.

The law takes account of international practice and of the GDR's experiences in the exercise of consular activity by its foreign representations. For that reason, in the provisions on the position and competencies of the GDR's foreign representations with respect to consular activity it has been set down that consular functions are exercised by the diplomatic mission--i.e., the accredited embassy in the capital of the host state, which normally also has a consular department--and by consular representations--i.e., the general consulates, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies the law provides for. For the sake of completeness it may be mentioned in this connection that the GDR also has consular relations with all the 129 states with which it maintains diplomatic relations.

#### Conformity With Legal Regulations in Force

Sections 4 to 7 in the new consular law also are important, which revise and specify the GDR foreign representations' tasks and competencies in the most important fields of consular activity: Their functions in personnel affairs, notary functions and consular legalizations, functions in legal aid and those in navigation. Here the law primarily takes care of the task of making the relevant provisions on the functions and competencies of consular officials conform with the legal regulations issued in these fields in recent years. Attention was given to new laws issued while the old consular law was still in effect, to important ones like the family code, the notary law, the civil code, the code of civil procedure and a number of regulations in the field of navigation.

For example, the law could not leave out of account the enormous increase of the GDR's ocean navigation resulting from its increasing economic cooperation with other states and from its fishing vessels' visiting fishing areas far remote from GDR borders. This often confronts the consular official--commonly referred to as the consul--with new tasks in this field. This finds its expression in the new consular law in that the consular functions in matters of navigation are spelled out more concretely and in greater detail than before. In full conformity with consular functions already increasingly exercised in recent years with respect to GDR navigation, the law sets down as a fundamental task in the exercise of GDR interests in navigation, that GDR ships in the waters or ports of the host state be given all necessary assistance and that additional competencies are to be assumed and help is to be granted to the extent required. It is understood that the functions in navigation logically also extend to GDR aircraft.

The new consular law also makes it legal for the GDR to assign appointed consuls. The consideration is that it may be advantageous and meaningful in the future, in the interest of representing the rights of the GDR and its citizens, and of developing cooperation with certain states, to appoint consuls of choice who however--the law is explicit on this--are not GDR government officials.

In summary it may be stated that the provisions on the organization of consular affairs as well as the regulations on the various areas in the exercise of consular function render concrete what is stated in the fundamental provision of article 1 in the new consular law: Consular activity promotes cooperation with other states and constitutes the representation and the protection of the rights and interests of the GDR and its citizens.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. GBL, Part I, 1979, No 45, p 464.
2. "Gesetz ueber den Aufbau und die Funktionen der konsularischen Vertretungen der DDR (Konsulargesetz), 22 May 1957," GBL, Part I, 1957, No 40, p 313.
3. Cf. Erich Honcker, "Bericht des ZK der SED an den IX. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress), Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1976, p 113.

#### Text of Consular Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German  
Part I No 45, 29 Dec 79 pp 464-468

[Official text of 21 December 1979 "Law on the Consular Activity of Foreign Representations of the German Democratic Republic—Consular Law," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR Council of State]

#### [Text] First Section

#### Principles of Consular Activity

#### Article I

#### Duties and Objectives of Consular Activity

(1) Consular activity serves the implementation of GDR foreign policy. It helps promote GDR relations with other states and expand and deepen the GDR's cooperation with the state in which it is being exercised (henceforth referred to as host state).

(2) Consular activity constitutes the representation and the protection of the rights and interests of the GDR, its citizens and juridical persons in the host state. In particular it supports the development of economic, cultural and scientific relations between the GDR and the host state.

## Article 2

### Foundations of Consular Activity

The foundations of consular activity are the laws and other legal regulations of the GDR, the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the treaties existing in terms of international law between the GDR and the host state.

## Article 3

### The Exercise of Consular Activity

(1) Consular activity is exercised by the members among the diplomatic personnel of a diplomatic mission charged with the exercise of consular functions--normally the associates of a consular department--and by the chief and the other members of consular representations charged with the exercise of consular functions.

(2) Persons charged with the exercise of consular functions (henceforth referred to as consular officials) must be GDR citizens.

(3) In the host state, the consular activity is exercised within the given consular area.

## Article 4

### The Scope of Consular Activity

Consular activity entails the functions set down in this law. In conformity with other GDR legal regulations, it may also extend to other functions not mentioned in this law.

## Article 5

### Regard for the Legal Provisions of the Host State

In the exercise of consular activity, the legal provisions of the host state have to be respected.

## Article 6

### Participation in the Implementation of International Law Treaties

In exercising his functions, a consular official participates in observing and implementing the international law treaties in existence between the GDR and the host state. He assists in the cooperation between the GDR and the host state.

## Article 7

### Appointment and Recall

Consular officials are appointed and recalled by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## Article 8

### Assuming Consular Functions for a Third State

A consular official can be charged by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon agreement from the host state, to assume consular functions for a third state within the host state.

## Second Section

### Consular Representations

## Article 9

### Line of Responsibility and Direction

(1) Consular representations are: general consulates, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies.

(2) The chiefs of consular representations are directly accountable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. They carry out the duties assigned to them under the direction and control of the chief of the GDR diplomatic mission in the host country. If the GDR has no diplomatic mission in the host country, the direction and control is exercised by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## Article 10

### Consular Patent

(1) The chief of a consular representation, when appointed, receives a consular patent. It contains the name and rank of the chief of the consular representation, the consular area and the seat of the consular representation.

(2) The consular patent is issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## Article 11

### Exercise of Diplomatic Functions

Upon concurrence from the host state, the Minister for Foreign Affairs may assign the exercise of diplomatic functions to the consular official in case the GDR has no diplomatic mission in the host state.



### Third Section

#### Functions in Support of Citizens and Juridical Persons

##### Article 12

###### Support in the Exercise of Rights

(1) A consular official assists GDR citizens and juridical persons in the consular area in the exercise of their rights and interests while observing the legal regulations of the host state and the international law treaties in existence between the GDR and the host state.

(2) In conformity with the legal regulations of the host state, a consular official may represent GDR citizens and juridical persons before organs of the host state, including courts, or provide for their adequate representation, to effect measures for the protection of the rights and interests of such citizens or juridical persons when they either are absent or cannot, for other sound reasons, exercise them in time themselves.

##### Article 13

###### Instruction on Legal Regulations

(1) A consular official instructs GDR citizens in the consular area about the legal regulations of the host state and informs them about customs and habits in the consular area. He sees to it that the GDR citizens abide by the legal regulations in force in the consular area. When offenses have been committed, the consular official takes appropriate measures to mitigate or eliminate the consequences of a law violation by a GDR citizen and to prevent further law violations.

(2) A consular official can impose obligations on GDR citizens during their stay in the host state.

##### Article 14

###### Registration

A consular official registers GDR citizens residing, or staying, in the consular area.

##### Article 15

###### Functions in Citizenship Matters

A consular official is authorized to receive from persons residing in the consular area GDR citizenship applications and to hand out to them the pertinent documents.

## Article 16

### Issuing Passports and Visas

- (1) A consular official is authorized to issue passports and other personal documents, in conformity with the laws and other legal regulations, to GDR citizens.
- (2) A consular official is authorized to issue visas.

## Article 17

### Safekeeping of Valuables

A consular official may place in safekeeping documents, money, valuables and other objects belonging to GDR citizens.

## Article 18

### Assistance

A consular official provides appropriate assistance for GDR citizens who experience an emergency situation in the consular area or are in distress because of unusual circumstances. When necessary, a consular official enables a GDR citizen to return to the GDR or to his place of residence.

## Article 19

### Assistance for Citizens under Criminal Procedure

A consular official sees to it that GDR citizens who were arrested, imprisoned or subjected to other constraints on their personal freedom or other measures of criminal prosecution or who were subjected to penalties involving imprisonment or other measures of constraint on their freedom in the consular area are granted the rights due them in accordance with the legal regulations of the host state or the international treaties in force between the GDR and the host state. A consular official provides legal council for such citizens, assists them in their exercising their right to legal defense, and maintains contact with them.

## Article 20

### Duties in Cases of Deaths

If a GDR citizen temporarily staying in the consular area dies, a consular official immediately informs the next of kin and, in response to their decision, arranges for the transport or burial of the deceased, unless such steps can be initiated by the next of kin or other persons appointed for it.

## Article 21

### Activity in Matters of Inheritance

If an estate of inheritance of a deceased GDR citizen exists in the consular area or it occurs in connection with a probating procedure started in the consular area that a GDR citizen is or might be an heir, legatee or entitled to a statutory portion, a consular official takes the necessary measures to protect and enforce such rights and interests. In conformity with the legal regulations of the host state, he may in particular (1) procure data on such an estate; (2) request the competent organs of the host state to take measures to safeguard and administer the estate or take part in such measures; (3) arrange for the representation of GDR citizens not present in the consular area and attend any possible auctions of objects from the estate and examine value assessments pronounced there; (4) offer aid and support to the GDR citizen or his agent; and (3) adduce documents about the settling of the estate and, after probate is over, see to it that the inherited assets or the money from the sale of the estate are submitted to the entitled GDR citizen.

## Fourth Section

### Functions in Matters of Personal Status

## Article 22

### Documentation on Personal Status

(1) A consular official is authorized, in conformity with the provisions on family law and personal status affairs, to arrange for marriages and documentations of the personal status of GDR citizens and maintain personal status records (birth, marriage and death certificates).

(2) A consular official may issue notarized copies and documents (birth, marriage and death certificates) from the entries in the personal status records.

## Article 23

### Receiving Declarations and Applications

A consular official receives declarations and applications on personal status by persons entitled to them, as provided for in the provisions on personal status affairs, for handing them on to the competent government organs of the GDR.

## Fifth Section

### Notary Functions and Consular Legalizations

#### Article 24

##### Documentations and Notarizations

(1) A consular official is entitled to (a) document contracts between GDR citizens, unilateral legal transactions and other declarations by GDR citizens as well as statements of facts if that is provided by legal regulations or a legal interest in it is made credible; (b) notarize signatures, hand marks, copies, photographic copies or reprints; and (c) notarize translations.

(2) For the procedures in documentation and notarization, the state notary law provisions are in effect.

#### Article 25

##### Consular Legalizations

The consular official is authorized to legalize documents.

#### Article 26

##### Activities in Last Will and Testament Affairs

A consular official is entitled to document and receive for safekeeping testaments of GDR citizens. The testaments handed over for safekeeping to the consular official must be sent without delay to the State Notary's Office in the capital of the GDR, Berlin.

#### Article 27

##### Appointing Guardians or Nurses

A consular official is authorized to appoint guardians or nurses, and supervise their activities, for the protection of the rights and interests of GDR citizens who are minor or unable to act on their own and who reside or stay in the consular area.

## Sixth Section

### Legal Aid Functions

#### Article 28

##### Receiving Declarations and Other Evidence

Upon the request from a court or another competent GDR government organ, a consular official is authorized to receive from GDR citizens declarations

in writing, with a verification attached, and other instruments of evidence. To question GDR citizens as witnesses, a consular official is entitled only through a special authorization from the GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### Article 29

##### Forwarding Written Documents

Upon the request from a court or any other competent GDR government organ, a consular official will forward written documents to GDR citizens in the consular area. A written receipt is to be made out about such action and to be submitted to the requesting government organ.

#### Article 30

##### Passing on Legal Aid Requests

A consular official passes on legal aid requests from the courts and other government organs of the GDR and the host state.

#### Seventh Section

##### Functions in Matters of Navigation

#### Article 31

##### Assistance for Ships

(1) A consular official provides all necessary assistance for GDR ships, their captains and crews, found in the territorial waters, internal bodies of water, ports or interior waterways (henceforth referred to as waters) of the host state. He has the right to board the ship.

(2) The consular official sees to it that GDR ships in the waters of the host state are granted the rights and immunities due them in conformity with the legal regulations of the host state and the international law treaties in force between the GDR and the host state.

#### Article 32

##### Authorizations

The consular official is authorized to (1) investigate events that have occurred aboard a GDR ship while en route and question the captain and other members of the crew about them; (2) receive and attest declarations and make out and extend other documents in conformity with laws and other regulations pertaining to GDR ships and their cargo; (3) check the papers of GDR ships; and (4) be present aboard a GDR ship during investigations or other measures taken by competent organs of the host state.

### Article 33

#### Representation of Interests and Legal Protection

- (1) A consular official seeks assistance from the competent organs in the consular area if this is necessary in connection with the presence of a GDR ship in the waters of the host state, for helping the captain, other crew members, other persons aboard, or the ship itself or its cargo.
- (2) A consular official helps the captain and other crew members in matters handled by the competent organs in the consular area.

### Article 34

#### Assistance for the Captain and Crew

- (1) A consular official assists the captain and other crew members while the ship is in the waters of the host state in exercising the labor law rights and duties incumbent on them.
- (2) The consular official has the right to (a) take measures on taking on and paying off a crew member and make entries in the ship's muster roll; and (b) settle conflicts between the captain and another crew member in conformity with the laws and other legal regulations of the GDR.
- (3) A consular official takes the proper steps to provide needed medical care for the captain or some other crew member or any other person aboard, or make possible the return of such a person to the GDR.

### Article 35

#### Assistance for Damage by Sea

If a GDR ship suffers sea-damage while in the waters of the host state, the consular official provides the necessary assistance for the captain, other crew members and other persons aboard. He will arrange suitable measures in assisting the captain in safeguarding the ship and its cargo and for the repair of the ship.

### Article 35

#### Aircraft

Provisions in articles 31 through 35 apply to GDR aircraft accordingly.



## Eighth Section

### Appointed Consuls

#### Article 37

##### Appointment

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may appoint consuls of his choice. Such appointed consuls are not consular officials in terms of article 3 section 1.

#### Article 38

Consuls of choice may be citizens of the GDR or of other states.

#### Article 39

Consuls of choice are not GDR government officials.

#### Article 40

The functions of the consuls of choice are determined by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## Ninth Section

### Final Provisions

#### Article 41

##### Legal Efficacy of Documents

The documents drawn up or made out, or processed or notarized in the authorized form, by a consular official within the scope of his competency have the same legal efficacy as the documentations and legalizations of other competent GDR government organs.

#### Article 42

##### Dues

The consular departments of the diplomatic missions and the consular representations charge dues in conformity with legal provisions.

#### Article 43

##### Implementation Provisions

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may issue implementation provisions for this law.

Article 44

(1) This law comes into force when promulgated.

(2) Simultaneously, the 22 May 1957 law on the structure and functions of GDR consular representations (consular law), GBL, Part I NO 40, p 313, is repealed.

5885

CSO: 2300

GOALS OF PARTY CARD EXCHANGE DISCUSSED, 'PURGE' DENIED

SED Secretary Dohlius Article

East Berlin NEUER WEG in German Vol 35 No 3, 1980 signed to press 31 Jan 80  
pp 93-97

[Article by Horst Dohlius, candidate, SED Politburo and secretary, SED Central Committee: "An Important Phase in the Development of Our Fighting Alliance--On the 11th Central Committee Plenum Resolution on the Control of Party Documents"]

[Text] All our struggle and work stands under the auspices of the continued implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions and the extensive preparations for the 10th SED Congress in early 1981. Provided with the important speeches of SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, at the 11th Central Committee plenum and before the kreis first secretaries, our party and all working people, with energy and optimism, continue to advance along the successful course set by the program for full employment, prosperity, growth and stability.

Heightened Leadership Role for the SED

Conclusions drawn up to now from the 11th Central Committee plenum for solving the tasks of the 1980 national economic plan in the form of the campaign programs by the basic organizations, and from the many initiatives and commitments, and letters by work collectives, to the Central Committee and its general secretary, reveal the willingness of the working people to cope with the tasks before us through new criteria for increased efficiency. The communists, ahead of all, have their own answer by picking up the pace for the 1980's. The most important precondition that has to be attained for this is and remains our further raising the leadership role and fighting strength of the SED, its firm mass solidarity, a high-level management activity and political-ideological work, and militant, disciplined and uniform conduct by all party members.

That goal also is served by the resolution from the 11th Central Committee plenum to check the party documents and regular SED membership and candidacy registrations between 1 March and 30 April 1980. Our party is thereby

conducting an important political-organizational intraparty act. Through increased activities by all members and candidates and through reinforcing the fighting strength in our ranks this also is meant to achieve great political effects upon the workers class and all other working people in our country.

For our ideological work, the focal point remains here on the principle enunciated by Comrade Erich Honecker in his speech to the kreis first secretaries: The more profoundly the working people are familiarized with the inevitabilities in our social development, the economic interconnections and the requirements for political action, the better they will understand and support our policy.

All bezirk and kreis headquarters and the basic organizations must properly correlate the checking of the party documents with our party's overall policy and with our preparations for the 10th party congress. In other words: This important political-organizational action must be a complex component of our party work and of the leadership activity of the party organizations in implementation of all the tasks Comrade Erich Honecker assigned to us at the 11th Central Committee plenum and at the conference with the kreis first secretaries.

The checking of party documents and of the regular registrations of all comrades and the personal talks are neither a reexamination of party status nor a purge. Whatever speculations our enemies have entertained in that direction--they all stem from their hatred against socialism and its successful advances in the GDR. They refuse to face the fact that our party, our leading force, is unified and cohesive, that an unbreakable relationship of trust exists between the Central Committee and the party collectives in all public domains, and that the party is firmly allied with all working people. We shall see to it that this fighting strength will continue to be our party's distinctive sign. Such intraparty actions like the approaching document check are important and at the same time normal phases in the development of our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance. Thereby the SED is carrying on its well tested practice of conducting measures in regular intervals that serve the further political, ideological and organizational consolidation of its ranks. They enhance all members' conscious discipline in the sense of democratic centralism and the Leninist norms on party life. This way our party constantly faces again its growing leadership role, which cannot be implemented automatically.

Because of the fact that ensuring the unity and purity of the party is closely connected with the orderly handling of party documents and with accuracy in the registration of party members, the check implies two important organizational-political tasks. First we must make a careful check of the party document, and its validity must be confirmed through a check mark. And then there will be a check of the proper registration of each member's and candidate's personal data. For that purpose each comrade will have to fill out a questionnaire.

## The Purpose of Personal Conversations

The most important thing in the political requirement of documents checks is talking personally with all members and candidates. The whole idea in preparing, conducting and analyzing the check is to boost the activities of the basic organizations and all comrades in the continued implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions and in preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

With regard to this the party executives have to take into account that, for one thing, these are actually meant to be personal conversations everywhere which should not be held in groups but individually, in a frank and comradely atmosphere, making for confident dialog with every party member and candidate. Secondly, it also involves a communist's personal accounting of his share in the implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions, an evaluation of what he has achieved in it.

Third, it is a matter of discussing with every comrade, and staking out, what his future concrete contribution should be, as it follows from the basic organization's responsibility for fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th Central Committee plenum and the tasks explained in the Central Committee secretariat conference with the kreis first secretaries.

Fourth, such thorough discussions will help the basic organization executives to get to know the comrades still better, further their abilities, assign them effectively, and assist them in their advanced political and occupational training.

Fifth, it is important to hold on to all the recommendations, suggestions and criticism in those discussions. Nothing must be lost, and the appropriate conclusions have to be drawn for the future political leadership activities by the basic organization executives and the secretariats in bezirk and kreis headquarters.

Each conversation should be conducted by a member of the executive. It will be useful as a rule to include the party group organizer too. In other words, no more than two comrades should conduct the conversation. Confident dialog with all comrades will be all the more effective for the future work of the whole party collective, and the fighting position of each member will be all the more concrete, the more purposefully and thoroughly the executives prepare for it. The kreis executives must exercise a discriminating influence on those preparations by effectively guiding the basic organizations.

It holds true for all personal conversations that they are to improve the political effectiveness of all the basic organizations' party work in terms of our comrades' great ideological steadfastness, their class point of view, and their fully assuming their own responsibilities for implementing the 11th Central Committee plenum resolutions. That is the reason why here

the communists' personal appearance and model role are as much placed in the center of attention as the further development of a fine intraparty climate where every comrade is made to feel that his initiatives are wanted and promoted, recognized and appreciated.

It is especially important to reinforce all members' and candidates' understanding and unanimous position on the requirements worked out at the 11th Central Committee plenum for making our economy more efficient, participating in the party's ideological struggle, and making a personal contribution to ensuring peace and further strengthening the party ranks.

For that, some tasks of principle ought to be stressed which should be reflected in all personal conversations.

First and foremost, it is to be taken as an accepted fact everywhere that we keep implementing consistently our program for full employment, prosperity, growth and stability. It must be clear to every comrade that all forces have to be mobilized and all reserves have to be fully used for it, so that the GDR's economic efficiency is further improved. That is indispensable, as Comrade Erich Honecker has made emphatically clear at the 11th plenum and before the first kreis secretaries, for solving the greater tasks in the foreign economy field and for gradually further improving our people's standard of living, as our economic possibilities permit.

#### A Year of Great Initiative

From that everyone has to draw conclusions for his own contribution to the struggle for implementing the 1980 national economic plan. To confer about that and derive concrete tasks for every comrade's fighting position from it is the crux of these personal conversations. They should also help determine the place each comrade should hold--based on the basic organization's campaign program--in concretely struggling for economic improvements.

In communist frankness one should consider how in the work collectives, through the comrades' influence, a still stronger assumption of responsibility on the part of each working person can be attained. What we are talking about is the party-bound stance and position of the comrades on the plan and its implementation and the model role of the communists in developing new initiatives for exceeding the plan targets.

The 11th Central Committee plenum has explained how the struggle for coping with our greater tasks under fundamentally changed foreign economy conditions is to be organized and conducted. Every communist faces the challenge to serve as a model, through his high consciousness and creativity, for all working people in his work collective in this process of coping with new dimensions. That is prerequisite to turning 1980 into a year of great initiative and political mass struggle for high performance improvements. Everywhere the focal point should be: Full concentration on an all-round



fulfillment of the science and technology tasks and attaining world top performance; rapid application of research data in production and introducing the latest technologies; applying higher criteria in the struggle for conserving energy and material above and beyond the plan targets; placing, with greater consistency, cost reduction in the forefront of the work in the collectives to achieve a reduction that goes beyond the plan; and aiming all initiatives at producing an additional commodity output at a magnitude of a full working day on the overall economic scale.

Under the tried and tested slogan, "Draw greater benefit from every mark, every working hour and every ounce of material!" what matters is to direct the goals of socialist competition far more strongly than heretofore at high efficiency and fine quality in all our work.

In our party work as much as well as in the personal conversations, the point is to make every comrade adjust to the pace of the 1980's and derive conclusions that are concrete and are as much in line with the main emphases of the enterprise and the work collective as with the abilities and capabilities of the party member.

Everyone can and should approach the higher tasks with optimism because we have firm and stable foundations for their solution. That is suggested by the impressive balance-sheet drawn at the 11th Central Committee plenum and in the conference with the kreis first secretaries. It is a visible expression of the SED's successful policy. We see no reason for letting imperialist propaganda defame and disparage our successful development. Never yet since there has been a GDR did we have as sure a foundation, in the form of our firm workers and farmers power, our strong material-technical base, our social policy and our state's international authority, as we have now.

This balance-sheet must still more vigorously be turned into the basis for the working people's continued aggressive political-ideological work. That will help strengthen the conviction everywhere that the efficient use and further consolidation of the material and intellectual potentials that have grown up in our republic, and our close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, offer us the guaranty for successfully coping with the tasks ahead.

The inferences drawn at the 11th Central Committee plenum on the current international situation likewise should play a great role in our party education and political mass activity.

#### No Illusions About Imperialism

The 11th Central Committee plenum has emphasized that we are resolutely carrying on with our policy of preserving and safeguarding peace. Of crucial importance here are the proposals by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker for safeguarding peace and ending the arms race, as they

addressed themselves to an international audience on the occasion of the 30th GDR anniversary. Every comrade must have a personal share in making these proposals prevail and dedicate all his strength to the continued all-round strengthening of the GDR and a broad mass movement in the struggle against the danger of war. That requires of him and his colleagues a clear position on the perils of imperialism, a deep understanding and the readiness to solve all those problems that have to do with, and become necessary for, ensuring the defense of the GDR and the socialist community.

It must be explained in the conversations and discussions that any, even the least, illusion about imperialism, particularly about FRG policy, is wrong and risky. Everyone must know and take into account that the international situation has been further exacerbated by the aggressive policy of the imperialist states, especially the United States and the FRG. That policy, conducted with the weapons from the arsenal of the cold war, evokes no mean dangers for the peace and security of the nations. It must be made perfectly clear that the FRG imperialists have distinguished themselves as the outriders of U.S. imperialism, blackmailed their allies and, through massive pressure, seen to it that the NATO decision on its missiles was passed in Brussels.

While specifying the tasks needed for it, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the 11th Central Committee plenum, has clearly pointed out that NATO will not succeed in achieving the superiority it wants over the Warsaw Pact. In our personal conversations we must, proceeding from there, further deepen the firm conviction that together with the Soviet Union and the other allies we must do everything we can to ensure our own security through our contribution to improving the defense capacity of the socialist alliance of states and continue the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente with tenacity and energy.

It must be understood that there is a close connection between the missile decision in Brussels, which mainly came about through massive U.S. and FRG pressure, and the imperialist policy of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The point is to be made here that the FRG imperialists, through their provocative meddling with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, are once again proving themselves the outriders of U.S. imperialism. By that they also seek to deflect from the fact that they have been among the whips for the Brussels NATO decision. Through their circumspect and resolute act of assistance, which finds our full support, the CPSU and USSR have frustrated the U.S. imperialist design to change the balance of power in the Middle East.

There must be a clear position in all party organizations on that we are rigorously continuing our efforts of safeguarding peace, of which the focal point is and remains a more intensive struggle against the missile policy of the NATO states. In view of the situation that has arisen, the basic organizations of our party face the task to increase their class

vigilance, admit no illusions anywhere about the seriousness of the situation, reinforce all communists' political steadfastness, and resolutely oppose the escalating slander campaigns, rumors and provocations via the enemy's broadcasts and television.

#### A Solidified Action Community

In view of the tasks resulting both from the international situation and the requirements for greater economic efficiency, our party's ideological work is becoming increasingly more important. For that reason we have to stress in these personal conversations and also deepen the party-minded point of view each communist must assume, in word and deed, in his work collective and where he lives. That implies that we have to talk with every comrade about how he will continue to defend and disseminate the party position in every situation. The comrades must be supported in enhancing the effectiveness of their politically asserting themselves and they must help in making sure that ideological calm settles nowhere.

Aggressive political-ideological work--as Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized at the 11th Central Committee plenum--requires of us always to proceed from the party standpoint and always and everywhere to oppose, through the needed clarity and offensive, all imperialist designs at interference. We need more of a fighting spirit here, more salt and pepper in our political argumentations, Comrade Erich Honecker said. That requires membership meetings which become sources for new comprehension and political insights, and guidelines for revolutionary action, for the communists.

The goal of the personal conversations in all basic organizations must be to tie the comrades up more firmly with their party collective, their communist action community. That should be accomplished also in the case of those comrades who sometimes are not yet sufficiently involved in the party struggle. A comradely and yet critical conversation surely can contribute to that.

For comrades evading the duties set down in the party statute, unwilling actively to implement the party resolutions, and departing, in test situations, from the party standpoint, the conversation should become an occasion for deciding on their further party membership in the membership meeting. Someone who offers no guarantee that he will become a communist has no business in the party. We then act in the sense of Lenin who stressed as the most important task always to guard the firmness and steadfastness of the party ranks and to seek raising higher and higher the name and reputation of a party member.

Our acts must always spring from our responsibility: Wherever there is a communist, there is also the party with its policy, its aggressive arguments, its initiative and its serving as a model. That is the meaning of our slogan, "Where there is a comrade, there is the party." And the better we organize the internal life of the party, the more each comrade perceives

his basic organization as his political home, where he receives the strength and arguments for his activities as a communist, all the greater will become the fighting strength of the party at large and its influence in all areas of society. Our party's political-organizational action in checking the party documents will constitute another important step in that direction while we are getting ready for our 10th party congress.

#### Local Party Leaders' Tasks

East Berlin NEUER WEG in German Vol 35 No 3, 1980 signed to press 31 Jan 80 pp 104-106

[Article by Wolfgang Nuss, branch chief, SED Central Committee: "A Significant Internal Party Political-Organizational Action"]

[Text] Preparing and conducting the checking of the party documents and the pertinent registrations of SED members and candidates are among the extensive activities of the basic organizations after the 11th Central Committee plenum. They are intensively preparing this control measure while already looking forward to the 10th SED Congress. It requires a considerable degree of political, ideological and organizational work. They know from their own experience that such actions always make high demands on the internal life in the party and also receive much attention outside of the party.

The resolution passed at the 11th SED Central Committee plenum, that the control action should be organized in such a way that it will form an occasion for personal conversations with every member and candidate for improving the party's fighting strength, informs this measure with its political content.

The "Guideline for the Control of the Party Documents and Proper Registration of Party Members and Candidates" which came down as Politburo resolution orients all party organs to the unity between the political goal, strict organization and disciplined implementation. Its consistent implementation is prerequisite to a meaningful and purposeful execution of the control measure.

#### Two Million Personal Conversations

During the preparatory phase the kreis headquarters especially have a high responsibility in constructively explaining the political and organizational measures implied in the guideline to the secretaries of the basic organizations, the associates of the party apparatus and the part-time volunteers. All party executives should, from the outset, be apprised of the tasks to be coped with in full clarity.

In any event, in March and April more than 2 million personal conversations will be held in the party, the same number of party documents will be checked, and again the same number of registrations will be reexamined in the basic organizations and the kreis and bezirk headquarters.



That requires of every bezirk and kreis headquarters to have a concrete plan which will detail accurately the political and organizational tasks that have to be solved and the time schedule for them. It may also be accepted as possible for the personal conversations and the checking of party documents and personal data to proceed separately.

The more effectively the action is prepared, politically and organizationally, and the greater the discipline with which it is conducted, the more each basic organization will gain in fighting strength and the higher becomes the effectiveness of its political-ideological work. The political success of the action depends on how the basic organizations handle it. For that we have to organize concrete assistance and constructive direction by kreis headquarters, so that the pace of the 1980's becomes the yardstick for the conduct of all comrades and working people.

The most important thing right now is thoroughly to study and penetrate the content of ideas in the speech by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 11th Central Committee plenum and during the Central Committee secretariat conference with the kreis first secretaries on the next party tasks in the further implementation of the Ninth SED Congress resolutions. That also is the best preparation for the personal conversations.

In this connection the party executives should also form a standpoint on the quality of the internal life of the party and on how well the tasks assigned have been fulfilled in the party collectives. Here it is recommended to proceed from the following questions, which pertain to the fighting strength of the entire party collective: Where are we in the implementation of the 11th Central Committee plenum resolutions? What are the next tasks that have to be solved? Which experiences should be generalized and which initiatives should be promoted and developed? What do we have to accomplish altogether? What help is needed? How must it be organized, and who is responsible for it?

But this also concerns the attitude of each individual comrade, his standpoint, his work in the work collective. For that there are, among others, these questions: How do we rate the comrade's political and occupational work thus far? Which tasks could be reformulated for him, in line with his knowledge and abilities? What personal problems does the comrade have?

Partly decisive for the success of the personal conversations is that even before they start each party executive has a clear standpoint from which to confer with the comrades on solving unfinished tasks in a frank yet aggressive atmosphere. The point of departure must here be the campaign program of the basic organization as well as a discriminating evaluation of the comrades' activities.

Prepared that the conversations will also initiate concrete measures, enhance the readiness to fulfill the party resolutions, and reinforce their political position on the basic issues in the class conflict in our era of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism.

Special attention is due the personal conversations with the candidates, so that the party collective can draw its own conclusions for further strengthening the party's class structure by accepting candidates in the future and for improving the work with the candidates and with comrades as such.

When the party executives have accurate knowledge of the ideological problems, then they can accurately reassess the party collectives' fighting strength and their unity and cohesion, their political maturity, and the climate in internal party life prevailing in them. The standpoints worked out in the basic organizations of all public domains and the initiatives that have been developed ought to be used by the kreis executives even while the action for the political leadership of the kreis party organization is in progress.

#### The Comrade's Most Important Document

In checking party documents and registrations it is to be determined whether every comrade, in conformity with the Leninist principle on party membership, is registered in his party organization, exercises his duties and rights as set down in the SED Statute, and owns a valid party document.

The main point here is to struggle from the very beginning against any kind of routine and insouciance, for underrating the organizational and technical side of the action would lose time and require greater efforts. That mainly concerns the manner of conscientiously filling out the questionnaire which is the authorized written party document for checking the personal data both in the party document itself and in the registration documents in the basic organization, kreis and bezirk headquarters, and the Central Committee.

The party document is the most important document a communist has, and he must deal with it most carefully. That is what the party executives should let themselves be guided by while getting ready for the check. We must reinforce the comrades in interpreting their attitude to their party document as part of their overall attitude toward the party and party discipline.

Kreis and party executive responsibility lies in everywhere uniformly applying, without any subjective restraints, the validity criteria for party documents as set down in the guideline.

Along with the aspect of party education coming out of this control measure, we must consider that since the last party document exchange in 1970 more than 500,000 candidates have entered the party and circa 1.6 million party members have held their party cards by now for more than 9 years. This fact underlines especially that we have to abide accurately by the assigned criteria.

The checking of the regular member and candidate registrations must also be prepared prudently and precisely by the basic organizations and kreis and bezirk headquarters, to make sure that when the action is over, for



every comrade to have the registration documents he needs, and so that the personal data all agree that are found in the party document, the basic organization's registration sheet, the party card at kreis headquarters and the questionnaire, and that all these data are correct, complete and up-to-date.

#### An Aid to Management Activity

The party organs in bezirks and kreises should be aware generally that extensive work constantly has to be done in keeping changes in the members' and candidates' personal data current. These changes on the one hand result from the interactions between our social development and the party's organizational development and, on the other, from the lives of the members and candidates themselves, for instance in terms of their political and technical training, their changing their basic organization, their assignment to different functions or their getting married.

Only through up-to-date registration will executive party organs and the executives in the basic organizations have the necessary information about the person and activity of each member and candidate which they need for their political leadership activity, especially in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

Last but not least, each party secretary and executive also should be aware that our accuracy in party statistics depends on the accuracy of our registration. The currency of the data on the social and age-group composition of the party, and on the distribution of party forces to ensure an organized party influence in all public domains, importantly aids our political leadership activity.

The upcoming control action will help make all our party statistics still more effective in strengthening our party and improving the level of our management activity, as it will also be assisted by ADP.

#### Great Conscientiousness Required

In sum, the bezirk and kreis executives and basic organizations are facing the responsible political task to contribute to the continuing consolidation of our party's unity and cohesion and to bolstering its fighting strength by conducting this important political-organizational action with a high degree of conscientiousness.

Tightly conducting the control action always calls for a precise overall view so that we can respond operationally to any major aspects emerging. To be responsible here means selecting the kind of volunteer assistants for coping with this action who have had previous experiences with the exchange of party documents, assist every year in making changes in members' and candidates' personal records, or are working in personnel matters. Comrades, in other words, who are well qualified to be broken in and to take care of the upcoming tasks.

The basic organizations and kreis and bezirk headquarters are to coordinate the deadlines for handing in the questionnaires between one another in such a way that there will be continuity from the start between the checking of the party documents and of the registrations. We should avoid having the work pile up when the action terminates. It is therefore recommended that basic organizations that are subdivided into departmental party organizations get certain interim deadlines for reporting to kreis headquarters.

Our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance will once more attest to its political maturity and organizational cohesion at this time of high activity and emerge stronger from this important intraparty action. That is and remains most important to stably and smoothly advance social development in our republic as called for by our party program.

5885

CSO: 2300

EDUCATIONAL AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATION in German No 8, 18 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Siegfried Bollmann: "GDR Supports African Countries in the Field of Public Education"]

[Text] During the past few years, Africa's socialist-oriented countries, above all, have made enormous efforts to overcome illiteracy, implement compulsory grade school attendance, and eliminate special educational privileges. What is intended above all is the determination of new education content and training goals in keeping with the conditions and demands of the country's social development. In socialist Ethiopia, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the People's Republic of Angola, and in other countries, new instruction programs were worked out, school books printed, and numerous schools erected in all parts of the country. Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants were introduced to the basics of education, and tens of thousands of teachers were prepared in courses for their new responsibilities.

When they gained their national independence, the percentage of illiteracy in almost all African countries was above 90 percent, and no country provided for even a minimal grade school education for all children. The educational system--to the extent to which it existed at all--served exclusively for the education of a small upper class; in goals and content, it was exclusively guided by the educational system of the ruling colonial power. There were hardly any trained national teachers, and, outside of the capitals, virtually no schools.

In the construction of a national educational system, these states make use of the experiences of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The GDR, for instance, has since 1964 conducted international pedagogical colloquia, which have become an acknowledged site for exchanges of experience among ministers of education, other leading school functionaries and pedagogic experts from African, Asian and Latin American countries. Thus, leading representatives of the educational system of some 40 countries participated in the eighth international pedagogical colloquium in April, 1979, in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, including representatives from all socialist-oriented

African countries. Study delegations from these countries familiarize themselves with the historic development of the GDR's educational system, in order to draw from it inferences for their own development.

#### GDR Experts Give Advice and Assistance

On the basis of international agreements, about 200 GDR cadres experienced in popular education, are working at present as experts in 13 countries of the African continent, for instance in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Algeria, the Congo, and Benin. They give assistance first of all in the area of teacher training and of continued education, they advise redesignation of education content on the basis of instruction programs and school books, and they pass on experiences in the construction of central administration and planning of popular education.

In the past few years, numerous school functionaries--co-workers of ministries, district and county commissioners, and school principals--familiarized themselves in 7-week courses with the experiences of the GDR in the area of administration and planning of the educational system. School functionaries from Ethiopia, Angola and other socialist-oriented African countries, above all, take advantage of this possibility of experience exchange and of qualifying at the GDR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences' Institute for Administration and Organization.

Last year, 1-year courses for leading cadres of popular education from Mozambique were offered at the Halle College of Education and the GDR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. They serve to assist the People's Republic of Mozambique with qualifying urgently needed cadres who can implement in their country the Frelimo Party resolutions for the development of the school system.

#### Exhibitions Convey Graphic Results

In the past few years there were exhibitions in Ethiopia, Mozambique, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and in other countries on the GDR's popular system of education; this year, they are planned for Algeria and Cape Verde. The results of the GDR's socialist educational policies portrayed there convey experiences in the solution of problems in historical development.

An effective aid for the literacy campaign in Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and in other countries was and is the transfer of complete vocational instruction rooms, instructional material for the teaching of natural sciences, and school materials of various kinds. This all serves the purpose of overcoming the legacy of colonial oppression and to improve in the socialist-oriented African countries the material foundations for the construction of a national educational system which corresponds to the social development.

9011

CSO: 2300

COL GEN SCHEIBE SEEN AS KEY FIGURE IN SECURITY APPARATUS

Munich BAYERNKURIER in German 12 Jan 80 p 5

[Article by Horst Guenter Tolmein: "The Comrade Who Monitors the Comrades; GDR Security Apparatus; Basic Principle: "Trust Is Good, Control Is Better"]

[Text] In official photographs he mostly appears standing a little in the background, to the left behind Erich Honecker or, more frequently, behind Minister for Defense, Army General Heinz Hoffman. He wears the uniform of the National People's Army (NVA) with the service rank insignia of a colonel general. He is Herbert Scheibe, a powerful man in the background.

Whether Brezhnev or the chief of state of some Black African country are staying in East Berlin, or whether some colonels of the NVA, the people's police, and the state security service are being promoted to the rank of general, or whether working class militia groups are staging a parade, Col Gen Scheibe is always there. Corpulent, smiling cryptically, with his characteristic large nose, he gives the impression of a jovial uncle who gets invited to every family-type celebration, but gives of himself no more than a firm handshake and a few noncommittal phrases.

This impression is deceiving. Herbert Scheibe is not only a close confidant of Erich Honecker, but he also holds an office in which he has considerable power. He is the chief of the security division of the SED Central Committee, of which he has been a plenary member ever since 1975. It is on his desk that all information concerning security questions converge, which makes him the best informed functionary of the SED. In the GDR, the sphere of security constitutes a wide-ranging complex. It includes internal security: the people's morale, the functionaries' adherence to the political line, all observations made by the Ministry for State Security and by the Ministry of the Interior such as, for instance, the information gathering and espionage activities of both the civilian and military intelligence services. And one must not forget the 500,000 members of the militant working class groups through whom Scheibe exercises his authority to issue orders. But Scheibe's sphere of activity also comprises external security, including all questions concerning the NVA and those which have to do with mobilization.

## Lenin's Principle

In accordance with Lenin's principle that "trust is good, but control is better," the "armed organs of the GDR" are not only subject to the controls carried out by the pertinent ministers but at the same time also to those carried out by the chief of the security division of the SED Central Committee. Col Gen Scheibe thus supervises at least indirectly the ministries for defense, internal affairs, and state security. Of course, Army General Hoffmann, the minister for defense, and Col Gen Erich Mielke, the minister for state security, are members of the SED Politburo, the highest-level decision-making body presided over by Erich Honecker, for which reason these two ministers are not personally subject to Scheibe's control. However, the minister of the interior, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, is personally accountable to him.

Col Gen Scheibe has only two superiors. They are Erich Honecker, in his capacity of party chief and "chairman of the National Defense Council of the GDR," the highest-level and sole command center in a crisis situation, of which Scheibe is also a member, and Politburo member Paul Verner, who is the secretary for security of the SED Central Committee and thus Scheibe's second superior.

The men of the National Defense Council are responsible for the "Law Concerning National Defense in the GDR" of 13 October 1978, which has in the meantime been followed by a number of directives for its implementation. It bestows upon the defense council the power over war or peace. Of course, such a decision requires the Kremlin leadership's consent. The announcement of the existence of a defense situation may be made early enough for it to serve as an intimidation of a potential adversary, but it may also be delayed long enough to start a war with an invasion-type action.

From the pen of Col Gen Scheibe originates many of the basic articles in which a "constant combat readiness" as well as hatred of the Federal Republic are demanded over and over again.

Herbert Scheibe, born on 28 November 1914, in Hohenmoelsen, Weissenfeld Kreis, has in the meantime reached retirement age. However, he will remain on the job, as happened in the case of his predecessor Walter Borning, who directed the affairs of the Central Committee's security division long after he had reached retirement age. On the contrary, Scheibe now appears to be more indispensable than ever. He is one of the men who had a leading role in the militarization of the GDR. Such men are needed there.

Scheibe, who speaks Saxonian with a tinge of Thuringian, learned the trade of type-setter in Leipzig-Gohlis. In 1929 he joined the Communist Youth League (KJVD), for which he worked illegally after 1933. He was arrested during the Third Reich and was sent to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp in 1937. In 1945, after having been liberated from the concentration camp, he undertook the setting up of the "Antifa [antifascist] Youth Organization"



in Erfurt on orders of the KPD [Communist Party of Germany] and then became an FDJ [Free German Youth Organization] functionary in March 1946. Soon afterwards he also became a member of the Erfurt Kreis SED management board. In the fall of the same year, the People's Police took him on as an officer. He attended the Advanced Police Academy then located in Koenigswusterhausen. In the fall of 1947 he assumed charge of the criminal investigation department of Goerlitz with the rank of Oberkriminalrat [chief criminal investigation councillor]. During this Goerlitz period, he was at the same time occupied with setting up on a regional basis the special "K-5" department from which subsequently the state security service came into being. In September of 1949 he was ordered to the Soviet Union for a special military training course. In the spring of 1950 he returned and became a political functionary in a garrisoned people's police regiment and soon thereafter he was, first as a lieutenant colonel and then as a colonel, appointed chief of the "Information Administration" of the military intelligence service on the staff of the garrisoned people's police, which was subsequently renamed "National People's Army." From 1957 to 1959 he was given general staff officer training at the Soviet General Staff Academy and, after his return, was appointed NVA air force/air defense chief of staff. In 1963, he was a major general, and 3 years later he became a lieutenant general. He rose still higher. He was appointed air force/air defense chief. He thereby also officiated as commander of Military District II. Since 1 March 1972, having been promoted to the rank of colonel general, he has been occupying his current leading position.

This is a lustrous career which he owes to his attributes of a perfect communist functionary such as absolute loyalty to the policy line, a quick intelligence which is not burdened by any Goethe-type culture, and particularly a colorlessness which is even accentuated by the fact that one can find no personal peculiarities or vices which make life so difficult for many a cofunctionary of his. Scheibe does not smoke nor does he drink. There are no affairs with women any more than any enjoyment of the good life, and nobody has ever been able to accuse him of striving for worldly possessions. He is an obsessed worker, a fanatical communist, and an exemplary model of an apparatchik. But, is he also human?

8272

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES CIVILIAN WORKERS CITED FOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 8 signed to press 18 Feb 80 p 2

[Interview with Horst Glaeser, chairman, Central Executive Board, VNA Civilian Employees Union: "Trade Union Members Accomplish Their Mission"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The Central Executive Board has concluded its 10th session. What was the object of this consultation?

[Answer] The 11th session of the SED Central Committee and the speech by Erich Honecker to the first secretaries of the SED kreis managements direct the attention of all trade union members to new tasks. Imperialist forces hostile to detente have clearly exacerbated the international situation. Now everything depends on defending peace and the accomplishments of socialism. Consequently at the consultation, we were concerned with the necessary contribution of trade union members for a stable growth in combat power and combat readiness. Under this aspect we also evaluated the trade union elections.

[Question] Please tell us something about the election results.

[Answer] For the most part, the results were good. The members and functionaries had developed many activities to strengthen the economic and defensive power of the GDR. This was reflected in factual accountability reports, critical, instructive discussions and in the concrete adoption of resolutions; moreover, the combat strength of the enterprise trade union organizations was thus further strengthened. Experienced colleagues, both men and women, who had the members' trust, were elected to leadership positions. All in all, the elections once again showed that our members and functionaries had matured into socialist personalities, ready at any time and under all conditions to fulfill their tasks at the side of their comrades in uniform.

[Question] Are there any new initiatives or activities which are worth emulating?

[Answer] I think so. The competition slogan stirs every member. The struggle for its realization is in full swing. Thus, in the May installation, our competition initiator, an energy aktiv has been formed with the active cooperation of the trade union organization. The results thus far: the lighting consumption has been reduced in the long run by 32 percent. The tank repair collective of the Moeckel Unit beat the target date by 13 days in delivering the first 15 combat vehicles with the "Q" seal of quality to the unit. At many locations the struggle for an effective utilization of the worktime is being carried out. By applying new technologies all repair collectives intend to fulfill the repair plan in 49 weeks. In this effort, it is especially important that they keep a record of how many working hours are saved and what additional repair work is carried out in the time saved. The efforts to save fuel and oil and to carry through a socialist material economy are also of significance.

[Question] What tasks do the trade union members now have?

[Answer] The tasks are manifold. Thus it is impossible for me to enumerate them all. But the demand of our minister to ensure the required level of combat power and combat readiness of the armed forces with the least possible burdening of the economic potential has given us essential points of orientation. Thus we want to stimulate all members through an effective political-ideological program to such military-economical thinking and acting to help make the socialist economic principles prevail in the armed forces. In short: we want to contribute to increased combat readiness through a maximum of effectiveness. That requires the personal involvement of each civilian worker and all collectives. This in turn calls for still greater qualification, more order, security and discipline.

CSO: 2300

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

### BRIEFS

ARREST OF FRG AGENTS--On 9 March the FRG citizens Adolf Nering, Sina Woeller and Gisela Brozowski were caught red-handed committing subversive crimes and were arrested by GDR security organs at the Marienborn border checkpoint. The agents committed these crimes during misuse of tourist travel. Investigative proceedings were initiated and warrants of arrest issued. The "Alfa Romeo" car used for the wrongful act, with the police registration HX-OW 157, was impounded. [Text] [AU121037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

BORDER VIOLATION ARREST--On 10 March 1980 FRG citizen Hans-Juergen Hill violated the GDR state border in Eisenach Kreis, Erfurt Bezirk. He was arrested. The details of the border violation are currently being investigated by the competent GDR organs. [Text] [AU131719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CIVIL DEFENSE INSTITUTE STUDIES--Beeskov--In 3-year courses officers are being trained at the Beeskov Civil Defense Institute which was founded in 1958 as a professional school and was granted college status last year. In addition, courses are being held there for leading officials of the state, the economy and of social organizations, as well as for honorary cadres from leading organs and civil defense operational forces. Modern studies and special classrooms, as well as installations for field training enable realistic instruction. [Text] [AU140834 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 80 p 13 AU]

STATE SECURITY MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY--Members of the Ministry of State Security and the "Feliks Dzierzynski" guards regiment assembled in Berlin on Thursday [7 February] for an impressive combat meeting to mark the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of State Security. General of the Army Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security, in an address paid tribute to the successful struggle of the Ministry of State Security against the enemies of socialism and peace and emphasized that the purposeful leadership by the workers class party is and will remain the token for all successes of the security organs. In the presence of representatives of the party and state leadership, of protection, security and legal organs and Soviet combat comrades, the meeting ended with a mighty avowal and profession by the participants to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to thwart the aggressive plans and subversive machinations of the opponent and to reliably guarantee the GDR's state security in unshakable allegiance to the party, firmly linked with the working people, and in line with the class commitment. The members of the Ministry of State Security pledged to meet at any time their internationalistic responsibility for the defense of socialism and peace. [Text] [AU131404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 80 p 1 AU]

CSO: 2300

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE PLANS OUTLINED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Feb 80 p 6

[Interview with Ferenc Glatz, HISTORIA chief editor and director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, date and place not given]

[Text] HISTORIA, the journal of the Hungarian Historical Society entered its second year of existence. On this occasion, we interviewed Ferenc Glatz, chief editor of the Institute of History, of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

[Question] There is an understandable increase in interest in history. To what extent did the first volume of HISTORIA contribute to the satisfaction of this need?

[Answer] We would like HISTORIA not merely to "satisfy" the interest in history but also we want to influence and guide this interest by our means. We would like the public view of Hungarian history to encompass at least as much information about the everyday productive activity of the simple, common man of earlier societies and about the everyday concerns of the simple peasant, intellectual, laborer and official as the masses of information available about even small details of our political history. We want to find those topics and those historical literary forms by means of which we can widely distribute the so oft repeated and verified thesis of the Marxist social thought according to which the developmental result of a given society is a function of the labor activities of the society and also of the clashes among the classes and strata of society. Unfortunately even we, Marxists, have committed errors and simplifications in this respect. Frequently whole series of fundamental historical processes and political decisions were depicted by us as the manifestations of such abstract laws that the active man, modifying his environment and struggling through difficulties and social barriers, remained in the background of the evolved historical picture. In my view, a historical journal aimed at a wide reading audience must definitely take seriously changing the general historical view in this direction.

[Question] In our experience, the readers are especially interested in information, treatises and analyses dealing with World War II.



[Answer] Indeed this is so and this has been indicated not just from experience with the first issues of HISTORIA. In part also because of the above considerations, we are trying to spotlight the circumstances of World War II and within it Hungary's position because they often have a long-range influence on our everyday concerns. This is a partly popular and partly unpopular task. Just consider which nation likes to cite and reexamine those of its history phenomena which reflects on it unfavorably. The historian must consciously undertake to reopen every historical path leading to the present and must honestly confront the public view with it. This is why we have dealt and will continue to deal with the shadiest year of Hungarian history, the events of 1944, and with the demonstration of all those possibilities which could finally lead to a healthy development after the liberation.

[Question] What new presentations are planned by the editorial committee for 1980?

[Answer] While not strictly in sequence, nevertheless in a serial form, we would like to present articles about individual landmark events of 20th century history. About the great depression and its domestic causes of it, illustrated with examples. Similarly about the formation of the antifascist coalition during World War II or about the international and domestic events of the labor movement. We would like to discuss in every issue the changes brought about by the liberation and, perhaps deviating a bit from the traditional approaches, about the changes brought about precisely in the everyday life of society. We will continue our series begun in association with the Year of the Child. The first treatise will appear discussing the transformation of the peasant lifestyle, from the mid-19th century on, including the demonstration of correlations among activities, beliefs, customs and holidays. There is a surprising interest in military history especially the history of warfare techniques. In addition to the already regular columns (Lexicon, Increasing Public Collections, Workshop, etc.) which are mainly steady sources of information, we would like to continue to link the Observer column with historical problems, films and books presently in the center of attention. Briefly, we would like to be up to date in the formation of this public thinking. Naturally, we should also not forget that historical writing can be just as entertaining as a novel or a film. We would like to pay greater attention to develop such types of ideas (historical gastronomy, historical cartoons, historical press review) in the coming year.

In conclusion, to complete the picture we should note that, in cooperation with the readers' service of popular scientific journals, the Printing, Paper Industrial and Press Workers' Union made an agreement with the editors of HISTORIA according to which regular lectures will be held by our best historians for the Socialist brigades.

## WARTIME INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL THREAT VIEWED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 11, Nov 79 and No 12, Dec 79

[Article by Eng [Explosives Technology, Radiation Chemistry of Macromolecular Compounds] Stanislaw Serafinowicz, deputy director, Institute of Industrial Organic Chemistry: "Problem of Combatting Industrial Contamination"]

[No 11, Nov 79, pp 8-10]

[Excerpts] As we know, combating contamination is an important part of the problem of defense against weapons of mass destruction. In all deliberations connected with this problem we have become accustomed to consider first and foremost contamination caused by toxic warfare agents or radioactive substances. Much attention is devoted to these means of contamination, and the methods and techniques of combatting them are becoming increasingly more sophisticated. This is absolutely correct from the military, defense point of view, since in war one must deal primarily with contamination of these types. They will probably occur on a mass scale -- for this reason as well defense against them must be well organized and prepared. Knowledge of means of combatting them should be as universal as possible, and technical facilities should ensure swift and effective action.

The entire business looks somewhat different if one considers it from the standpoint of the chemical industry. Here reducing the problem to combatting only contamination caused by toxic warfare agents and radioactive dust would be a great oversimplification of the problem. In its normal production activities the chemical industry works with thousands of chemical compounds, the lion's share of which possess, to a greater or lesser degree, toxic, corrosive, explosive, or combustible properties, or are distinguished by an offensive smell. If these substances escape from production facilities or storage containers, the result is contamination of equipment, the ground, air, water, and even persons. This of course involves contamination of differing degrees of threat, duration, difficulty of neutralization and scale, but these types of contamination frequently face production plants with the necessity of nonstandard procedures and utilization of the most diversified chemical media not employed in "normal" practice of combatting contamination and undertaking of steps not provided for in specialist instructions. It would seem that the effort to combat

Industrial chemical contamination will be in wartime a dominant element of defense throughout the entire chemical industry. Contamination of this type will make it very difficult to rebuild production installations or shops destroyed by hostile action or serious accident, for contamination will always or almost always accompany such destruction. It may also happen that industrial chemical contamination will make it impossible for a certain period of time to rebuild an installation or plant, because rapid decontamination will not be possible, while threat to humans and the environment will be substantial. Rebuilding damaged or destroyed facilities in the chemical industry is a problem in itself. In practical terms, each chemical installation comprises a separate whole, and its damage or destruction will make it impossible to produce a specific product, since a given product cannot always be produced at other installations -- exceptions merely confirm the rule. While in the metals industry there exists the capability, in case of damage, destruction or contamination, to shift production to other functioning equipment, in the chemical industry there is practically no such capability -- at least on an immediate basis.

At the present time there are practically no chemical plants anywhere in the world engaged in "single crop" production, or output of some one narrow product mix. Practically all plants, and especially the world's very large plants, frequently produce several dozen, several hundred or even more chemical compounds. Since several compounds are utilized to manufacture each end product, the accumulation of chemicals at a plant is quite large. If one considers that in practically every unit of a production plant there also occur intermediate products (often very hazardous products) which are subsequently subjected to further processing, the possibility of various types of contamination is unquestionably enormous. Plant architecture is an additional factor promoting the propagation of chemical contamination. The majority of modern chemical plants contain large installations erected in the open air, covering a surface area of dozens of hectares. The destruction of such an installation or adjacent storage facilities containing raw materials or intermediate products can lead, with the cooperation of atmospheric factors, to contamination spreading over a very large area. An example of this is a nitrate fertilizer plant at which emission of large quantities of synthetic fertilizers into the atmosphere (during normal production activities) caused such a high degree of environmental pollution that entire tracts of forest were destroyed, while the environment has been subjected to continuous degradation.

We are also familiar with the industrial accident in Sesto San Giovanni [sic], Italy, where escape of a toxic substance from a chemical plant poisoned the environment to such an extent that it was necessary to evacuate the population from the surrounding area, while a very large area became unfit for farming.

Fire will be a very frequent phenomenon occurring during accidents, damage or destruction in the chemical industry. This applies to a particular

degree to the organic chemical industry, which employs large quantities of highly flammable solvents and other combustible substances. Fire can result from the direct ignition or explosion of flammable substances or as a result of exothermic reactions of several chemical compounds mixing as a result of an accident at a production facility, damage or destruction caused by hostile military action. Thus the problem of eliminating contamination is frequently complicated by the simultaneous need to fight fire. Spilling of a large quantity of combustible substances, such as benzene, toluene, acetone, etc, even if not accompanied by fire, will complicate immediate initiation of mop-up operations, for there always exists the possibility of causing ignition of spilled liquids or explosion of a mixture of fumes with air, which can cause further damage, which sometimes exceeds the magnitude of primary damage. All activities aimed at eliminating contamination must in this instance be conducted very cautiously, but nevertheless vigorously and swiftly, in order to eliminate the continuing danger of explosion of a mixture of fumes of the spilled substance with air, which can occur in particular on a warm and windless day. On a windy day the correct procedure may be to wait for the entire scattered quantity of volatile, flammable substance to evaporate and be dissipated by the wind. This method will definitely not be employed in the case of a transport accident or damage (destruction) caused by external effects, chlorine tanks, for example. Chlorine is a basic raw material today in many chemical syntheses and is produced in very large quantities. It is stored as a rule in liquid form in containers frequently with a capacity of several hundred cubic meters. This is a quantity capable of causing an enormous catastrophe, taking into consideration the fact that chlorine is essentially an asphyxiating gas and was utilized as such during World War I. A wind-carried wave of chlorine can contaminate an area of several hundred square meters, and at a plant site can prevent any activity on a large scale -- other than operations by suitably equipped and trained emergency teams. Similar problems, although not on such a large scale, occur in the case of phosgene, another important chemical raw material, also long known as a war gas. A different type of threat will be presented by accidents involving rupture of storage tanks, tank cars, or industrial pipelines containing acids, such as sulfuric or nitric acid. These acids are chemical raw materials employed universally and in large quantities, to be found at practically all industrial chemical plants. They do not present the same dangers as chlorine or readily flammable compounds, but they can substantially delay resumption of normal production activities.

These acids will primarily attack equipment onto which they have spilled.

Electrical cables, all types of components of rubber and plastics, cases and interiors of various instruments and apparatus, insulation, as well as those elements of an installation which are not made of acid-resistant materials will be subject to rapid damage or destruction. The corrosive and burning action of these acids makes it necessary to outfit decontamination (rescue and emergency repair) teams with special protective clothing.

Gas masks with oxides of nitrogen absorbing agents will also be essential to use with nitric acid. To a certain extent a secondary threat is the possibility that acids will get to various elements of production installations or storage tanks with a different substance, possibly causing unexpected chemical reactions and resulting in an explosion, fire or additional damage of a different type. Always a cause of considerable concern is contamination resulting from propagation of an aqueous emulsion of nitroglycerin. This can be caused by rupture of a storage tank by the shock wave caused, for example, by detonation of an aircraft bomb. Initially this contamination will not be severe, but after a certain time, after the water evaporates, the area will be covered by a layer of nitroglycerin -- a sensitive and dangerous explosive. The area will become off bounds for all practical purposes, with any activities in this area absolutely impossible without removal of the nitroglycerin, and this is a highly complicated task, especially as regards making the decision to employ a given neutralization method. Not all emergencies will occur at every chemical plant, and not to the same degree. Certain plants may be highly exposed to contamination by flammable substances and substances forming explosive mixtures with air, while others will not be at all vulnerable to threats of this type. The former group unquestionably would include refineries and petrochemical plants, while the latter group would include, for example, plants producing soda or sulfuric acid. In other words the type and magnitude of threat will be determined by the so-called specific features of the plant or the production specialization and scale. Contamination by solid substances can also be dangerous and troublesome, although cleanup may be easier -- possibly by mechanical means. Scattering of cyanide salts or pesticides, for example, over a large area will not be a matter of indifference either for humans or for the environment, let alone the danger that they could get into bodies of water. In any case they must be removed in order to avoid poisoning people.

The above discussion and examples attest to the degree of complication of the problem of combatting industrial contamination at chemical plants. One should bear in mind, however, the fact that although in this article we are dealing with the chemical industry, a great many of the problems mentioned here can also occur in other branches of industry. Machinery industry enterprises, for example, could have problems with cyanides employed in certain metalworking processes. The problem of combatting industrial chemical contaminations thus in many cases goes beyond the chemical industry and constitutes a general industrial problem. The authors' endeavor to present a picture of the current threat in this area is not for the purpose of generating an atmosphere of fear and helplessness; on the contrary, the purpose is to indicate the status of the problem and the need to elaborate diversified and maximally effective measures which, if the necessity arises, will enable self-defense and chemical emergency detachments to handle any industrial contaminations which arise. The second part of this article will present some suggestions for courses of action.



## Views on Organizing Protection and Courses of Action

In the first part of this article, published in No 11/79 of PRZEGLAD OC, we pointed to a broad area of danger to an industrial enterprise and its immediate environment proceeding from the possibility that various chemical substances will escape from production installations or storage tanks (warehouses). A state of threatened contamination by industrial chemical substances exists on a continuous basis when plants are in continuous operation (and the majority of plants are continuous-operation), while in time of war the danger increases greatly due to potential disruptive hostile action. Since this is the case, preparation to neutralize contamination and constant improvement in the system of protection against contamination must also be a normal, daily activity. The occurrence of contamination should not take plant management by surprise and evoke chaotic response actions, but should cause immediate, effective counteraction with the requisite quantity of manpower and equipment. Elaboration of a detailed, comprehensive plan (program) for combatting occurrences of industrial contamination should be a basic organizational-technical measure at each and every chemical plant. It would seem that this plan should be comprised of unit plans pertaining to the individual production shops and installations, as well as a general plant section tying in the shop components. Elaboration of such a plan requires detailed knowledge on what accidents are most probable and what they threaten, as well as what are the technical capabilities to neutralize occurring contamination, fires, etc. The properties of working media in a reaction cycle or substances with the aid of which these media can be neutralized must be thoroughly known. It is highly appropriate to collect all information on accidents and instances of contamination which have occurred at chemical plants and the techniques applied to combat these situations, in order to be able to utilize them at one's own plant. U.S. experts are even discussing the advisability of sending out to chemical plants appropriate personnel in order to receive an on-site briefing on progress in combating such problems in order to utilize the acquired know-how in setting up a protection system at their own plant. This idea would seem to make sense. Knowledge acquired by others, many times gained through sad experience, will unquestionably be helpful in elaborating a plan which, although not yet functioning in a practical manner, by utilization of obtained facts can operate flawlessly in case of need.

The most difficult part of a plan of protection against industrial contaminations in the broad meaning of the word will be elaboration of concrete techniques of combating each type of contamination, fire or accident. The great variety of chemical working media with the most diversified properties will frequently require specific action. Different methods and means will be employed in cases of contamination by solid, gaseous and liquid substances. Methods employed will also differ when dealing with toxic, flammable and explosive substances as well as substances which form explosive mixtures with air. Different treatment will be required by volatile and nonvolatile, soluble and nonsoluble substances, bases and acids, substances which are readily reactive and little-reactive, etc.



In the first part of this article we mentioned the danger connected with an accident involving a large tank containing chlorine. The most recent research and expert opinion indicate that in the case of rupture of a tank (by impact, explosion, etc) it will be impossible to prevent the escape and spread of chlorine. In very short order several tons of chlorine will be in the air, creating immense problems. Employment of solutions of alkalis or ammonia will not be very effective. In this situation it is proposed that tanks containing chlorine be equipped with an installation permitting rapid ignition of a fire around it. The idea would be to ignite large quantities of liquid fuels (for example, heavy fuel oil, crude oil), which generate large quantities of incomplete combustion products. These products (soot particles, for example) will react with the chlorine, partially neutralizing it and preventing it from spreading, while the heated air and combustion gases will carry it to a considerable altitude, where it will more readily diminish in concentration and spread, lessening threat to the environment. This is certainly an astounding method, but quite correct from a technical standpoint and most likely effective.

If puddles of liquid substances form following an accident, it is advisable to pour onto the puddles solid absorptive substances such as bentonite or perlite. After the liquid has been absorbed, the solids can easily be removed mechanically and hauled away from the plant, where the hazardous substances can be burned, for example, or otherwise rendered harmless. Absorptive or coagulating (gelling) materials can also be employed with spilled combustible substances. Also suitable are methods employed to clean up crude oil spills at sea (adding of suitable detergents). Sometimes the best method may be to ignite the spilled substance if that does not create additional hazards. In the case of highly-volatile compounds which form explosive mixtures with air, sometimes the best course of action is to wait for them to evaporate, setting up only a system protecting against explosion by such a mixture.

With contamination caused by acids, an appropriate technique will be to flush the ground or structure with large quantities of water or solutions of soda or alkalis, with the wastewater removed to a location where it can stand until complete neutralization, although it will certainly not always be possible to prevent it from penetrating into the ground and reaching ground water or a nearby river. Frequently it will be necessary to induce a chemical reaction between leaking substances and other chemical compounds, in order in this manner to produce a chemically inert or at least minimally harmful substance.

A plant producing nitroglycerin will encounter a major problem if it escapes into the environment. Theoretically it can be drawn out and broken down by acetone hydrolysis or with an alcohol solution of sodium hydroxide. In practice this is not feasible, and the only method of taking care of nitroglycerin which has spilled into the environment is to cause it to explode. Such an extensive surface explosion, however, can result in the destruction of neighboring structures. Unfortunately, sometimes this cannot be avoided, for unremoved nitroglycerin will always

explode sooner or later. A deliberately-caused explosion, when all necessary safety measures are taken at the same time, results in much less damage.

The suggestions presented by the authors do not exhaust the subject and make no claim to do so. They can, however, provide inspiration for thought and action and constitute a point of departure for many industrial chemical plants to undertake efforts at a comprehensive, modern method of combating industrial chemical contamination.

3024

CSO: 2600

## CEAUSESCU, GISCARD EXCHANGE CABLES ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20 Feb--On the celebration of one century since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and France, congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between the presidents of the two states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The telegram sent by Romania's president to the French head of state reads: Being an expression of the international assertion and recognition of the independent and sovereign Romanian state, of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the French people, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and France was a remarkable event, opened fresh and broad prospects to the Romanian-French relations. Over the years, the history of the Romanian-French relations was enriched with numerous luminous pages filled in by the front-ranking sons of our nations in the common struggle for the cause of national freedom and independence, for peace and progress in the world.

I am delighted to notice that the relations between Romania and France witness a strong development in post-war period in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields of reciprocal interest.

I would like to express my conviction that new ways will be searched and capitalized in the spirit of the talks and understandings we had together, for securing ever wider dimensions to the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and collaboration, to the cooperation in production between Romania and France. At the same time, I would like to express my wish to work together for halting the worsening of the current international situation, for continuing the process of detente grounded on equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, for strengthening security and collaboration in the world.

In its turn, the telegram sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing recalls the dialogue pervaded by confidence and friendship between the two countries, the development of their collaboration following their traditional bilateral relations and voices the wish that these relations be further fruitful, to the mutual benefit of the two countries and to the benefit of the European Continent.

## ROMANIA

### BOOK BY CEAUSESCU LAUNCHED IN ISLAMABAD

AU142105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Islamabad, (AGERPRES), 14 Mar--The book "Nicolae Ceausescu: Fundamental Processes and Tendencies of the Contemporary World Development" brought out by the "International Publishing Institute" was launched in Islamabad during a ceremony.

The book gathers excerpts from President Nicolae Ceausescu's most representative articles, speeches and interviews regarding the content and main characteristics of the present-day international life.

Addressing the audience, Viqarunnisa Noon, minister of state, who foreworded the book, said among other things that he saw in President Nicolae Ceausescu a great thinker of the contemporary age. We, in Pakistan, the minister also said, are proud of President Nicolae Ceausescu's thinking, of the courage with which he set forth his standpoints on the problems concerning international and Pakistani public opinion. We are highly appreciative of the Romanian president's outlook according to which each country must have the right to choose its own development path, which is a wonderful thing. We agree that a code of conduct should be elaborated on an international plane, so that nobody can impose on anyone a ruling system, that each state, each people can decide alone the way it has to follow. We are grateful to President Nicolae Ceausescu for his high-principled stand on the essential issues of contemporaneity, on interstate relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is a reliable friend of Pakistan. Romania has granted an invaluable support to our country through economic and technical cooperation, the Romanian assistance being highly appreciated by the Pakistani public opinion.

In the foreword to the book, Viqarunnisa Noon stresses that Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and social-political thinking is based on the observance of equality of nations, big or small, that wish to live in peace and in conditions of peaceful coexistence, in the framework for each one's development. The author of the preface also mentions: The Romanian president's contribution, under the [word indistinct] circumstances, to deciphering the significance

of the great movements and mutations of the contemporary world is inestimable. Relying on an objective, scientific analysis, President Nicolae Ceausescu describes the real image of our times. He answers the great questions and problems confronting mankind and firmly declares for the necessity of turning the present-day world into a new, revolutionary-based one. His thinking clearly expresses the concern and optimism regarding the capability of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, of the peoples to halt the dangerous course of events, to impose their will in the struggle against the policy of domination and exploitation of the small nations by the big ones, against the hegemonic tendencies of dividing the world into spheres of influence, for their independent development on the road of economic and social progress. Thanks to the contribution of her party and state leadership--the Pakistani ministere assessed--socialist Romania is today an active and constructive international force that supports the great struggle for building a world of justice and free collaboration of all the peoples of the world.

CSO: 2020

## ROMANIA

### PREPARATIONS FOR EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS DISCUSSED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 5

[Unsigned article: "The Red Party Card, A Symbol of the Supreme Commitment to Devotedly Serve the Country, the Party's Cause and to Create the Communist Future"]

[Text] In the life of communists and the entire party, the leading political force in our socialist society, there is an event of great significance: according to the decision of the 29 March 1979 Plenary Session of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee, during this year there will be an exchange of party documents. Within such a framework, in the base organizations all across the country discussions have begun between the bureaus of these organizations and the party members, a component of this vast political action.

Within the framework of our social-political affairs, what does the party membership card mean? As a valuable document in the political and spiritual biography of each communist, it is a concrete expression of adhering to the most noble ideals known to humanity and inscribed upon the party's battle flag, and it attests to the enrollment of the working class and all the people in the ranks of the vanguard, with such an heroic past and such a glorious present, becoming through all this the document of a high and special social responsibility.

Each communist treasures with emotion the solemn moment of acquiring the party card, one of the supreme moments of life, when he took the oath to serve with trust, sacrifice and devotion the cause of the party and the people, to militate with all his ability and capacity to carry out the party's policy of revolutionarily transforming society and Romania's prospering, and to dedicate his entire life to serve the cause of communism. Expressing the decision of one who day to day places himself under any circumstances and in any position in the front ranks of the workers and works to implement the objectives and goals established by the party, the red card is material proof of the political commitment of the communist and his most precious document.



For each communist, the highest example of life and activity is represented by the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the loyal son of the working class who dedicates his creative thought, entire working ability and capacity, patriotic sacrifice, communist daring and passion, and revolutionary tenacity and boldness to fulfilling the most noble ideals of righteousness, liberty, well-being, progress and peace. He is a supreme model of devoted service to the party, the country and the people, who the communists and our entire nation regard with high esteem and admiration, whose exemplary revolutionary-patriotic deeds dedicated to serving the people, to which he belongs with all his being, are regarded with profound respect, and whose inspiring achievements are followed with devotion by all the sons of the country, with those carrying the red card of the communists among those in the front ranks.

A remarkable event in the affairs of the party organizations and all communists, the party card exchange, as well as the exchange of the other documents, the control card and the personal identification card, cannot be considered as merely a purely technical operation, but rather is, and must be understood as, an action with a profoundly political content. In this sense, the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, clearly stated that it is designed to ensure "the analysis of the communists' activities and the strengthening of their party responsibility and the revolutionary spirit of our entire party."

The political importance and responsibility with which the party card exchange must take place increase even more keeping in mind the times during which this event is occurring. This event is recorded on the calendar of political activities only a short time after the 12th Party Congress which established the grandiose goals and objectives for the prospering of socialist Romania and its advancement on the road towards communism - great and inspiring goals whose fulfillment requires raising the level of all political-organizational activities of all party members. Under these conditions, there is a transformation from the desired to the required regarding the need to improve the ideological and professional preparation of communists, the strengthening of their spirit of party responsibility and their more powerful affirmation as living, mobilizing examples for all workers with regards to their production activities, attitude towards work and their respect for the moral requirements of our society.

With good reason, it can be said that, since the 12th Congress set forth as the "key word" for this stage the transition to a higher quality, the party card exchange must constitute to the greatest degree possible the transition to this new quality with regards to the work and life of each party member. The words of the party

secretary general are known, where he stressed that "we are the party, its members, the representatives of the people. It is no better, no worse than we are, its foresight is the collective foresight of its members." And, in truth, the higher the level of social activities of all communists, the more they are expressed as dynamic, advanced elements of social life, then more powerful will be the leading role of the party for the good of our entire society and it will improve its entire activity. The carrying out of the party documents exchange in an atmosphere of responsibility, communist exigency and party principledness will bring about in a practical sense an increase of political awareness and will make our party more powerful and better prepared to implement the objectives set before all the people by the 12th Congress.

According to the established regulations, the operation of carrying out the exchange is preceded by individual discussions between the bureaus of the base organizations and their members. In the spirit of the noted requirements, it is necessary that these discussions occasion exacting analyses, in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, of all political and professional activities of communists, of the manner in which they fulfill their party tasks, of the way they respect the statutory requirements and laws of the state, and their attitudes and behavior in their work collective and in society, as well as in the family. The individual discussions must thus be recorded as a moment of powerful resonance with broad significance in the life of each communist and lead to the strengthening of the party spirit, to the firm, highly responsible commitment of all members of the organizations, and to the achievement of their tasks. As must be, this must bring about an increase in the level of mobilizing communists and, through them, all workers to fulfill the plan tasks and the commitments assumed in socialist competition, to strengthen discipline, to rigorously defend and develop public property, and to instill an exemplary ethical attitude in work and life.

Naturally, it is especially important to finalize the conclusions of the individual discussions and to use them to the maximum so as not to strictly limit them to the framework of the dialogue with the members of the bureau. Precisely to ensure that the discussions have an increased political efficiency, it was established that these conclusions be discussed in the general assemblies of the base organizations. It is the task of these assemblies to point out the principal lessons for these organizations in their entirety based on the discussions with the communists and to show positive examples, in this way, becoming true tribunals of advanced experience in the field of party work. At the same time, the general assemblies of the base

organizations have the duty to take a combative attitude towards those party members in whose activities there were certain mistakes and shortcomings and certain abuses, pointing out to them with decisiveness and firmness that they must do everything to eliminate their shortcomings and stimulating in them a profound self-criticism accompanied by the firm pledge that they will try harder to meet from all points of view the high political-moral requirements set before its members by the party. Certainly, in cases where the individual discussions show that some party members exhibited a lack of concern for setting an example worthy to be followed, where their entire activities justify their being in the vanguard detachment of socialist society, these members will have to be the object of certain principled, exacting discussions. In showing a maximum concern and a careful concern for examining each and every case for the purpose of adopting certain decisions that will ensure an atmosphere of powerful party discipline and high communist responsibility, and a permanent reporting of the duties as outlined in the statute, there is need to clearly point out the fact that regardless of the position and place a person may have in society no one is allowed to deviate from the exigencies that the party places before all its members.

The individual discussions, as well as the conclusions that are to be presented in the general assemblies, are similarly an occasion to more profoundly deal with the manner in which each and every communist pursues his ideological training and mastery of party documents, and the manner in which he works, under the stimulus of an advanced awareness, for the continuing improvement of his political and professional training, thus giving proof that the most conclusive means of expressing his patriotic feelings and devotion to the party is one's deeds and day-to-day contributions to fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction.

The broad political-educational action represented by the party documents exchange will be finalized by the handing out of new party cards, an act that will be carried out within the framework of general assemblies of the base organizations that will specially convened. It is of itself understood that the assemblies must be thoroughly prepared, just as, moreover, each preparatory stage must be. Such a solemn moment must be fully used to firmly stress the special significance of this precious document and the duty of each communist to honor it through sustained and responsible work for the achievement of a high level of quality in all political and professional tasks and through his behavior in any circumstances in life, and to take care of it with all care and responsibility. Thus, on this occasion, the party

bestows to those who carry the red card, as the embodiment of the highest ideal of our times - communism, the quality of standing as an advanced example, as people who are constantly in the forefront of actions for innovation and progress, and as profoundly revolutionary militants aware of their role in society and of the high political-moral demands that they must meet.

The special importance that the party leadership gives to the entire party document exchange is clearly seen in the fact that the responsibility for its proper carrying out was given directly to the bureaus of the county, municipal and city party committees. They are called upon to ensure the judicious assignment of members to party organs and the party apparatus in the localities and organizations, to give guidance and sustained support to each base organization and to exercise direct and permanent control in all stages of this action.

The organizational and political-educational work carried out in close and direct connection with this action must constitute an occasion to strengthen all organizations and, through this, our entire party, and an opportunity to make essential conclusions regarding the improvement of the organization of overall activities so as to increase the spirit of responsibility and participation of each communist in the fulfillment of tasks and to further the collective style of work. Naturally, the exchange of party documents appears as a graphic expression of the consistency with which the principles of party democracy are applied, along with the increase of the personal responsibility of each party member, and as a new and eloquent confirmation of the party's capacity to channel all the country's energies and most advanced awareness towards the objectives of the stage we are passing through.

The highly responsible attitude, filled with self-sacrifice and devotion, which the communists exhibit in all the fields of social life constitutes a guarantee for the fact that the documents exchange will also show the revolutionary consistency with which party's policy operates and the unity of all the people around the guiding political force of our society and around the secretary general of the party in fulfilling the great work of building the socialist Romania of today and the communist Romania of tomorrow.

8724  
CSO: 2700

NEWSPAPER 'MUNCA' HONORED ON 90TH ANNIVERSARY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Silviu Achim: "A Pillar of Socialist Ideas, An Active Platform of the Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] These days mark the ninth decade since the publication of the first issue of the newspaper MUNCA, first the organ of the Workers Club in Bucharest and later of the Social-Democrat Workers Party in Romania. Written during a period marked particularly by efforts to create a political party of the proletariat and, later, for its organizational consolidation, the newspaper MUNCA, a bright chronicle of those effervescent and heroic years, was a platform for the struggle and a pillar under which many groups gathered fiercely believing in the socialist ideal and laid the foundations for the revolutionary party of our working class.

When the first issue of MUNCA was published, the workers and socialist press in our country already had a history of a quarter century. This was a short period of time, a pioneering era, but one in which the workers and socialist publications had succeeded in forging their own distinct style within our press media - through their profoundly militant nature and through the courage and competency with which the fundamental problems of our country were approached. These traditions were continued and improved in MUNCA, around which the leading militants and revolutionary thinkers gathered: C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea, G. Ibraileanu, Ioan and Sofia Nadejde, Al. Ionescu, C. Mille, Panait Musoiu, Stefan Petrescu and many others.

MUNCA noted on its front page its concerns for workers problems - "Written and Brought to Light by Workers" - understood in a broadly encompassing sense, from the defense of the workers' immediate interests and the development of the proletariat's own awareness to the organization of its political party. In the newspaper's columns, there was a living reflection of the cruel exploitation of the "huge army of the poor" and, at the same time, the numerous revendicative



actions of the proletariat, broadly presenting lessons for the proletariat. Understanding that an essential factor in the development of class consciousness in the proletariat was the mastery of Marxism, the newspaper featured the publication of certain chapters and excerpts from the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in order to popularize their ideas.

The Romanian socialists understood that the spirit itself which governs Marxist teachings was foreign to any type of dogmatic ossification and isolation and that Marxism is a scientific method for investigating reality and a theoretical and practical guide for the struggle. This is the source of the natural conclusion that the Romanian socialists, like those in every country, have the task of applying creatively the general truths and theses of Marxism to the specific conditions of the country and each historical period. "We must study well and in detail all the needs of the country," wrote the newspaper on 10 May 1892, "in order to see which points in our old program correspond to the new situation and which points we must add and, more significantly, we must establish a practical program well adapted to the requirements and needs of an agrarian country like ours." In truth, it was not a problem or major aspect of Romanian reality and the pages of MUNCA stand as proof in this sense, showing the concern of the Romanian socialists: from the status of education and culture to the most adequate form of government for the country ("Who says socialism cannot also understand a republic?"); from the solution of the agrarian problem ("...beyond a significant degree even for the unity of the Romanian state") to the nationality problem; from the requirements for the development of the national industry to the country's foreign policy. In all this, MUNCA proved to be a pillar of advanced ideas, "the unsleeping sentinel" over the fundamental interests of the workers and the country.

Special merits were earned by MUNCA in the struggle for the professional and political organization of the workers and for the creation of its political party. Dozens and dozens of articles argued "the necessity of the workers party and represented the power that the workers would acquire "when the most divided groups would form an army." "The workers army is numerous," wrote the newspaper, stressing: "The first step to be taken to free the workers is to organize and unite in the same thinking, creating the party of the workers," with the party being the political force under whose leadership the proletariat can fulfil its historical purpose. "The workers party or the socialist party, since they are one in the same, wants and is fighting to acquire political and economic power in order to destroy the foundations of bourgeois society and to bring an end to the slavery of man by man" (MUNCA, 4 November 1890). In the newspaper's columns, draft documents were published for the first Romanian socialist congress and there was a broad reflection of the discussions carried out regarding these documents in preparation for the congress in the spring of 1893.



As an expression of the feelings of international solidarity felt by the Romanian proletariat, MUNCA systematically published articles regarding the international workers movement and the struggle of the proletariat abroad.

"Made up of workers, supported by workers," MUNCA was a workers journal for the passionate struggle for the cause of socialism and for the triumph of a world in which work - the name of this newspaper, carried with dignity and pride for 90 years - is the sole measure of things and the source of well-being for one and all. Today, when these ideals have triumphed and when, through the free labor of the people of Romania, a multilaterally developed socialist society is being creating, recalling what this 90 year old newspaper represented - an illustration of the rich militant traditions of our workers press - stands as a passionate incentive for those working with the written word to dedicate their full talents to the noble cause of the approaching golden future of the country - communism.

8724

CSO: 2700

SPECIAL CONCERN FOR TRAINING CADRES FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Bucharest VIATA STUDENTEASCA in Romanian 13 Feb 80 p 12

[Article by Christian Neches: "In Accordance With the Desires of the Peoples of the World--Active Assistance in the Training of National Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The constant efforts of our party and state to develop the technical-material base of our education, in particular, higher education, and to assure its high level in accordance with the present and future requirements for continued progress on the road of multilateral development are well known.

The accelerated progress guaranteed by this clear policy is incomprehensible in the absence of the human factor and of its quality and competence. It is not a matter of an abstractly conceived quality or competence but of one which is closely connected with concrete requirements and with actual needs. Divorced from the context of these present or future needs, efforts in the area of the advanced education of national cadres are meaningless and result in waste and squandering of the intelligence of the collective.

A fundamental idea of the Romanian concept and of President Nicolae Ceausescu in regard to the elimination of underdevelopment--a component of the establishment of a new international economic order--is the importance of one's own effort. The same comprehensive concept stresses the importance of cooperation and collaboration under conditions of full equality and mutual respect. Acting in the spirit of this farseeing concept, in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, socialist Romania, herself a developing country, supports, by concrete actions, the struggle of nations confronted with the phenomenon of the backwardness in which they have been kept in the history of domination and colonialism. One of these concrete actions, occurring in everyday university life in the country, is the presence in Romanian classrooms and lecture halls of about 20,000 young people from about 130 states, the majority from the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The fact that during the past year, the number of young people has increased by 4,000, not to mention the number of scholarships given by the Romanian state, testifies to the effective contribution and efforts of our people in supporting the struggle of the peoples in these

countries for socioeconomic progress by assuring the training of cadres with advanced education.

If we pursue the priority objective of socioeconomic development, it is natural for us to keep in mind that almost one-half of these youth from abroad are specializing in technical fields and in the field of construction and that a large number of them (50 percent) are attending faculties and departments which train specialists for top industrial fields such as electronics, electrical engineering, petrochemistry, machine building, precision mechanics, etc. When we consider the importance of industrialization for the development of a country and for the defiance of backwardness, these percentages take on a special importance. We can say the same about the 35 percent who attend Romanian institutions and faculties of medicine when we realize the burdensome inheritance which these countries have received from colonialism in the field of the medical and health care of the population. Even if we mention the economic sciences and agronomy we will not exhaust the list of specialties in which future cadres are being trained, cadres who will contribute, by their knowledge and profession obtained at their Romanian alma mater, to the development of their countries. Let us not forget post-graduate training for the doctorate or for specialization in various fields, whose courses are being taken by about 1,000 young people from abroad.

Alongside their Romanian colleagues, these young foreign students participate in on-the-job training in industrial and agricultural units, in economic institutions and construction sites, in university clinics and hospitals. They are training for professional life as it will be in their country. If the Craiova Faculty of Medicine teaches subjects needed by a doctor in the tropics or in the equator area, certainly this is of less interest to a student who will work in a hospital in Maramures or the Dobrogea than it is to his colleague from Africa or Central America and the "simple" fact of the existence of this optional course (and such facts are numerous) shows the capacity (and also the decision) of our schools of higher education to respond to concrete necessities. This capacity is a result, not only of our own historic experience as a developing country but, also, of a fundamental political option, deriving from a basic principle: Solidarity with the developing countries. This policy explains the presence of more than 1,000 teaching cadres from Romania in institutes and university clinics in the developing countries. They are contributing, through their experience, to the development of higher education in these countries and to the training of highly skilled national cadres. We should also add the 15,000 Romanian specialists who, in the framework of bilateral agreements and accords, are providing technical assistance in the execution of important economic projects. The fact that about two-fifths of these specialists have advanced education not only contributes to the good operation and construction of these projects but also results in the training of indigenous personnel by a significant transfer of modern technology. All these elements are eloquent testimony of the Romanian contribution to the training of cadres necessary for socioeconomic development. All these young people from abroad enjoy the same study and living conditions as the Romanian students and participate in the entire university life of the country. Lasting friendships which will be able to withstand the ravages of time and separation are built between them and their Romanian colleagues.

'INHUMAN' RELIGIOUS PRACTICES CONDEMNED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Laurentiu Duta and Gheorghe Crisan: "The Inhuman Price of Mystical Mistakes and the Lessons of Certain Tragic Events"]

[Text] Fortunately, Elisabeta U., from a village in Bistrita-Nasaud County named Poienile Zagrui, was helped to survive. She is a beautiful 17 years old, a student in tenth grade at the general school and stays at the boarding school in Zagra. But, a while back she had been slated to die. How, by whom?

The day before vacation, when your longing for your family makes you grip your suitcase not with your hands, but with wings. Home! A word that contains all that happiness means. But, the word "home" has a vague cloud that fogs Elisabeta's view and her lips begin to tremble. Because back then, home... Moments of a nightmare come to mind. She sees being in bed again at home, burning with a fever, with her fearful brothers gathered around her... Her father mutters something from a book while mother hurriedly looks for the girl's clean clothes, preparing her for "the path of eternity." And, that man in white who screamed at her father words that were not understood: "transfusion... injection... hospitalization..." And, especially, the deep voice of her father, telling the man in white not to disturb "the passing of the child into the empire of a thousand years."

It seems unbelievable, absurd: a father asking the doctor to let his child fall victim to death!

But, let us translate this into... human terms about what happened in order to explain the drama of this young girl that today enjoys life. A relatively mild infection that could be easily cured through the administration of antibiotics. The father, however, left no stone unturned to keep the doctors from intervening. In the beginning, he kept her hidden at the neighbors. Later, when the infection began to spread in the youngster's body, he began to "prepare her" for "the future kingdom of a thousand years."

No, the father is not a mental case, a schizophrenic, as might be believed. His sadism was generated by something else: by the darkness of mysticism. The man had fallen victim to a religious sect named "Jehovism." Some of the precepts of this sect, which propagates the most odious type of obscurantism, are: 1) the prohibition of any type of "outside" intervention in the human organism, such as injections, transfusions, surgical operations; 2) facilitating the passing into the "kingdom of a thousand years" for youngsters; 3) the prohibition of any type of "earthly" enjoyment in order to have it in the "after life;" and 4) the banning of any tears at the death of loved ones since this would anger... Jehova. More precisely, this means: 1) let people die; 2) for death, select the young people; 3) do not be "tempted" by any of the joys in life; and 4) the sole "joy" is to see your loved ones dead.

How then, you will ask, in a village like Poienile Zagrii where medicine, mechanization, electricity and education were long ago accepted by the people, where the joys of life penetrate ever more deeply in the existence of people, where children are given beautiful purpose in life, can there still be such anachronisms?

"We realized that something bad was going on in our neighbor's house. Several times we saw the ambulance leave empty. We also heard the angry voices of the doctors. And then we took bold steps. We went over and made it our business. We took the girl out ourselves, we called the ambulance and we took her away," one of the neighbors tells us. In order to save her life, the most modern means of medicine were used. And, now, thanks to this, she is alive and preparing for a natural, worthy life like others her age. The neighbors, giving proof of true humanity, intervened and took her from those who had presented her with certain dark dogmas. Life had won. But, if...?

The terrible drama in the family of Alexandru and Stefania C. from Livezile near Bistrita. Moved by the same mystical practice, bearing the same name, "Jehovism." They had three little girls: Monica (six years old), Mihaela (four) and Ana (two years and three months old). All were lost in tragic circumstances. If the circumstances in which the three girls lost their lives were not known, one would believe it was an accident.

But, let us go over the facts. The parents, caught in the tenacles of the same sect, night after night fulfilled their "mission" of attracting new members in the village. During this time, the girls were left alone, locked in the house from the outside; on the inside, an oil stove. Not just once, the neighbors heard them crying behind the closed shutters, more than once they pointed out to the parents the dangers that were waiting there. Each time, however, that the elderly



Ioan Ilvan reminded the children's mother and father, he was given the same strange answers: "...we are opening up the path of everlasting happiness for them;" "They have the one who cares for them - Jehova." That night, the mother was with the Jehova leader, old man Alexandru Nitu, where she was receiving "instructions" and the father was with another fanatic, Paraschiva Gamenschi. The "meetings" were interrupted by the screams of the neighbors. The irreversible had occurred: the oil stove had exploded. They broke down the door. They found the three little girls suffocated. Someone tries the impossible - artificial respiration. Incredibly, he was pushed aside by one of the "brothers," Grigore Jauca, Alexandru Nitu's son-in-law: "Let Jehova's will be done." (?!). What man could sit idly by under such circumstances? Finally, the girls were put into a car and taken to the hospital in Bistrita. Too late, however!

The cynicism and inhumanity of the "brothers in God" did not stop here. They decided to "comfort" the parents left senseless by the pain and to show their "solidarity" with them. How? By staging a scene that goes beyond imagination. They contacted their "brothers" in other towns and they came to the cemetery in Bistrita where the three little girls were buried. A motley group dressed in gaudy-colored clothes passed before the coffin where they muttered verses of... praise. Then, each showed his "solidarity." They threw over the closed eyes of the children.... money! Not flowers, but money! Bills of 25 and 100 lei. They told the father to gather up this money, like an... offering, like a recompense. While the mother, crazed with the pain, was not allowed to cry.

What else happened in the lives of the two parents who neglected that which was not precious in life, their children, because of the tribute paid to mysticism?

We meet Alexandru C. at the people's council where he had come to get the death certificate. He props his chin on his big hands, over which the tears flow. He does not try to wipe them away. "I cry because that is all I have left. I would like to see those now who forbade me to cry." And, he shakes his big fist. Who "forbade" him? He tells us all alone: "Those who also forbade my wife. Now she is in the hospital." Who are "they?" It is not hard to guess. Those spreaders of darkness and death who, speaking hypocritically of "love for mankind," defiled the dignity of man.

In the room at the people's council there is an overwhelming silence. The clerk hands him the death certificate. The man opens it and goes over it absently. He can hardly believe it. He tries to place it in his wallet but it is blocked by his CEC bank book, 14,000 lei. The price of his children. And, he groans quietly: "What did they do to my life! How did they poison me?"



I talked with different people in the village, asking them: "How did something like this happen?" The answers were all the same: "I was totally shocked. Because here there are settled people, hard-working, humane people who live fully the new life that we have created." In truth, in this town there have been remarkable changes in recent times that have transformed the nature of the place and the lives of the people. The fruits of civilization and culture can be seen at every step: numerous television antennas on the houses, the beautiful buildings of the general school, the cultural center, the medical clinic. The question persists even more: How do such expressions of backwardsness and obscurantism still find their way here? Even if, certainly, they are exceptions.

I also heard the following significant answer: "Everything must be taken into account from the very beginning. Otherwise, the mystery grows." In other words, the people of the village and, first of all, the communists, the spokesmen of the true humanism, can and must prevent such dangerous, anachronistic expressions in our era. More precisely, through a sustained, convincing and argued political-educational activity we must direct the light of materialist science and our revolutionary concept regarding the world and society upon the shadowed parts in the awareness of certain people so that there is not the smallest corner where the slime of mysticism and obscurantism can survive. This is the duty itself of the humanity in us.

8724

CSO: 2700

FINES SET FOR POLLUTION OF SEA WATERS BY SHIPS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 13, 14 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The emptying or spilling into the national navigable waters, by Romanian or foreign maritime and river vessels, of hydrocarbons, mixtures of hydrocarbons, chemical or radioactive products, as well as of their residues, constitutes a violation committed by the commander of the vessel and is punished by a fine of from 10,000 to 1,200,000 lei.

The penalty is the same if the actions mentioned in paragraph 1 are committed outside the national waters if they have caused damage to the waters or territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Penalties can also be levied on juridical persons.

The fines levied on foreign physical or juridical persons are paid in convertible currency, by the transformation of the fines into lei in the exchange for noncommercial operations.

The actions mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 do not constitute violations if they were committed for the purpose of guaranteeing the safety of navigation, saving human life, or avoiding damage to vessels or cargo.

Article 2. The violation is determined and the penalty is applied by the organs for the supervision and control of navigation, specially empowered by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, and by the water management organs, empowered by the National Council for Water Resources.

Appeals can be made against the citation of violation, within 15 days of the notification, at the maritime and river section of the Galati law court for violations committed in the maritime and river sector of the Danube and at the maritime and river section of the Constanta law court for violations committed in the national maritime waters.

The court can order the holding of the vessel until the fine is paid or guarantees are given.

Article 3. The provisions of the present decree are supplemented by the provisions of Law No 32/1968 on the establishment and punishment of violations, with the exception of articles 25, 26 and 27 of that law which do not apply in the case of the violations stipulated in this decree.

Article 4. Decree No 887/1967 on the determination and punishment of violations in regard to the pollution of sea waters by maritime vessels and other provisions contrary to the present decree are abrogated.

Nicolae Ceausescu,  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 11 February 1980  
No 37

CSO: 5000

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA--By a presidential decree, Comrade Marin Argint was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Jamaica, with residence in Caracas. [Text] [AU180739 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Mar 80 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL--Yitzhaq Navon, president of the State of Israel, received Ion Covaci, Romania's ambassador to Israel, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to that country. On the occasion the Israeli head of state said that he has feelings of profound admiration for the great personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and for his untiring activity devoted to the cause of peace and detente in the world. He extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes for personal health and happiness and for new successes in his fruitful activity devoted to raising Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. The Romanian Ambassador was also received by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who recalled with satisfaction his visit to Romania and the talks he had with our head of state. [Text] [AU151506 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU]

DEPARTING VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--President Nicolae Ceausescu today received the courtesy call of Juan Uslar Pietri, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On the occasion, the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU151456 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU]

ORTHODOX CHURCH OFFICIALS--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Bishop-vicar Leonid Plamadeala is recognized in the position of the Diocese of Buzau, to which he was elected by the electoral college of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 9 December 1979. Archimandrite Vasile Costin is recognized in the position of bishop-vicar of the Romanian Orthodox Patriarchate, to which he was elected by the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church on 10 December 1979. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 107, 25 Dec 79 p 4]

## WEST GERMAN DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SLOVENIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Stane Dolanc Is Striving for Increased Support in Slovenia--Only a Few Top Politicians Are Trying To Stir Up the Conflict With the Church"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 March--A gray building built to serve a purpose rather than on esthetic lines and one which even a pompous portico cannot make attractive--that is the impression made by the Ljubljana hospital center amid small suburban houses in the southeastern part of town. This is where Tito, the head of state and party, was hospitalized and operated on in January. Since that time the team of 10 doctors attending to him--all Yugoslavs--headed by Slovene Prof Bogdan Breclj every day at noon have been issuing those terse bulletins which, while not embellishing anything, do not provide much clarification. Blue militia cars continually cruise around the hospital grounds. The mere passing of a taxi arouses the suspicion of a policeman who at first thinks that by stopping a couple of foreign correspondents he has made the catch of his life. He soon has to let go of it again. The young man speaks a little English but hardly a word of Serbo-Croatian--a piece of Slovene reality. When the school has failed them, young Slovenes usually learn Serbo-Croatian in military service. Policemen are exempt from military service, however.

Just as in other parts of Yugoslavia, Tito's illness is causing no particular stir in Slovenia. Here in fact it appears that the political stability is particularly secure. True, there has been occasional kicking in economic matters in Slovenia since the removal of Premier Kavcic in the early seventies, but there have been no kind of beginnings of an autonomist policy. The Popits, Krajghers, vratusas and other representatives of Slovene leadership have invariably been bent on doing what "headquarters," Belgrade, did. When it turned out some time ago that fewer political offenses were recorded in Slovenia than in other republics, the first reaction of the leadership was not delight at the Slovenians' model loyalty to the state. Rather, concern was expressed as to whether the police might not be vigilant enough. Now, however, they have reportedly managed to arrest some persons who were telling unseemly jokes about Tito's illness, and here in turn Slovenia is ahead of the other republics.

Some leading operators, however, in stark contrast with the views of most of the other functionaries and also such national leaders as Bakaric, are trying time and again to add fuel to the conflict with the church. The main pacemaker in this field is the president of the Slovenian People's Front organization, Ribicic--evidently an opportunist who in the past, when this was allowed, stirred up things against the neighboring republics and today is constantly rediscovering "clericalism." It was he who came up with the tale that students of the Catholic seminary at the celebration of the last national holiday in November had installed flags without the official star. It had been a question of hall decorations in the national colors.

Ribicic appears handicapped. In the years following the war, as Slovene deputy minister of the interior, he had participated himself in the maltreatment of previous Ljubljana Archbishop Pogacnik. Persons with that kind of past and attitude are bound to become nervous in light of modern trends. The church is behaving more astutely: in the person of Monsignor Susta it has a new archbishop who had no part in war and postwar events, having spent the whole time abroad.

There is only one major political development of national Yugoslav importance in Slovenia--the effort of Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Presidium, to obtain support in the party of his home republic and thus latch on to the double role of the late Edvard Kardelj, who not only dominated Slovene politics but also played a dominant role in the national leadership. In the new state of things, support in his republic is even more important than previously for any leader who wants to play a role at headquarters in Belgrade. It looks as if Dolanc is not wholly successful in gaining a foothold in Slovenia. What the results of this will be is as yet uncertain. They say in Ljubljana that not least by making a disparaging remark about church symbols during the brief antichurch campaign last fall Dolanc broke some china--also among circles of functionaries, who regarded such things as superfluous.

Already pragmatic in economic questions and also comparatively openminded toward private initiative, Slovenes traditionally rally whenever attempts are made on the part of Belgrade to tap the treasuries of the republic or make its higher state of development an occasion for discriminating against it. In Slovenia people compare themselves to Austria and Italy, not Macedonia, and consequently they do not want any "Macedonian" regulations. They feel anyway that because of the lack of funds, including the lack of foreign currency caused by overall Yugoslav conditions, Slovene production plants cannot be renewed quickly enough. The question of foreign currency is again threatening to become a point of controversy not only in Slovenia but also, as 10 years ago, in Croatia.

With a view to reducing the balance-of-payment deficit it was decided last fall at the national level to fix maximum foreign currency quotas for import purposes for the republics, which maintain foreign currency balances of



their own. No agreement could be reached about the amount of the quotas, Slovenia and Croatia maintaining that their industries, primarily geared to processing, needed more foreign currency for importing the required raw materials. In Ljubljana and Zagreb it is being maintained that the action followed centralist-bureaucratic standards. Moreover, writes the Belgrade POLITIKA, an increasing number of domestic raw material producers as well are beginning to demand at least partial payment in foreign currency. The paper calls this "foreign currency blackmail." There is a threat of a black market in foreign currency, which would discriminate further against Croatia and Slover's; plants might even have to be shut down.

There also appears to be some disgruntlement concerning the question of federal aid to Montenegro with a view to eliminating the results of the earthquake of about a year ago. The Montenegrins, who evidently have not overworked themselves in the rebuilding so far, presented an indemnification bill of about 70 billion dinars (about 6.3 billion deutsche marks). According to certain proposals, this money is to be raised through a 2-percent tax of wages and salaries because the economy could not bear this additional burden.

But the personal tax is [words missing] a delicate matter. The other republics reduced the aid--planned partly as a grant and partly as a long-term loan--to about 50 billion Yugoslav dinars. The Slovene deputies--quite a few of whom, in accordance with the universal custom of their homeland on weekends by the sweat of their brow worked on their own little weekend houses--were especially upset at also being expected to come up with indemnification for the "weekendice" of the Montenegrins. Taking the initiative, they caused the reduction in the amount.

8790

CSO: 2300

PAINTER POPOVIC ASSAILED FOR CHAUVINISM, OTHER SINS

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 79 p 12

[Article by Sava Dautovic "An Example of Misuse of Art: An Exhibition of Political Pamphleteering"]

[text] Nationalism and dogmatism pervade the work of painter Mica Popovic, which is being exhibited at the Art Pavilion "Cvijeta Zuzoric."

A superficial glance at cultural events and at the richness of cultural life in Belgrade and in S.R. Serbia would reveal the presence of some truly worthy examples of art in our everyday life, thanks to the artistic atmosphere and to the democratic policies of cultural self-management. On many fronts we have created a base for the affirmation of all that is a product of truly creative labor, and that which with its humanistic essence widens the horizons of creativity.

This social climate, with all its conditions favorable to artistic expression, has been used by painter Mica Popovic for years. As it may be already known, he has opened an exhibition in the Art Pavilion "Cvijeta Zuzoric." However, due to this exhibition, and because of its messages that have little to do with art, it is necessary to say a word more about the moral and political profile of this artist. This is made necessary by the fact that this exhibition is a political provocation, and by Mica Popovic's stories (see the conversation with Aleksa Celebonovic in the Catalog) about his suffering within this society. We must also be reminded about all the artistic endeavors that this allegedly oppressed artist undertook and completed. The truth is that for everything he undertook he had the right conditions and public support. When he made movies that bombed (a total of five full length films, among which "The Heroes" and "The Man from the Oak Forest" were banned due to their antisocialist content); when Popovic's friends made movies about him (three shorts); when in literature and drama, instead of expected superior works, he produced diletantish and amateurish realizations--all that was financed with the public money. However, in spite of all that, he stated in the catalog for this exhibition that "everything in this society is ad hominem, directed at a person," and "as a person he has always been a target."

Is he saying that because so many millions of public money were spent on his movies and on movies about him? What kind of "artistic" ethics has Mica Popovic?

We must also ask if Popovic will consider "repressive" that this society gave him a chance, which he obviously abused, to exhibit in one of the renowned Belgrade galleries. And finally, is it "repressive" that the exhibition was not censored or even closed although it quickly became obvious that it was an insolent and open political provocation!

#### Ideological Speculations and Deceits

The whole thing, without a doubt, concerns Popovic's intellectual dishonesty and a deeper, calculated intention: an intention to mask a regressive and sterile phase in his artistic development with nonartistic causes. It concerns the fact that these so-called works of art are colored with political messages characteristic of his previously expressed ideological speculations and deceits. When faced with his own artistic stagnation (although this does not characterize all of the exhibited paintings) he decided, according to his own explanation, to resist the allegedly propagandized art, turning toward a concept which makes art the function of his own nationalistic-politicking aspirations. The shortcomings and obvious conservativeness of such artistic expression are compensated for by political preoccupations with the obvious orientation toward the opposition (to this political system). Because of that, combining various media of expression, he would find himself alone, or in concord with other like-minded people, supporting a platform which is in one instance dogmatically Informbureaucratic, in the other nationalistic, but basically always the same--antiself-management and antidemocratic.

It is not strange that this artist is exhibiting in a well known Belgrade gallery. What is strange is the marginal artistic value of these works, and their conflict with the humanistic nature of art. For his so-called humanistic messages Popovic used artistically dishonest and unconvincing contents and interpretations.

#### Beneath the Artistic Dignity

It is ironic that the corner of the exhibition about which the artist obviously cares the most, leaves the palest artistic impression. Here, under a common title "Hexagonal Space (In the Circle of Friends)" we can find figures of persons well known to the public, as is the artist himself, by their antiself-management, nationalistic positions. There is no life in these paintings. Lined up without any hexagonality in space, these friends painted in 1971, already "exhibited" in public with their antisocialist ideas, appear like a frieze of "holy warriors" on some church fresco. Instead of halos they have umbrellas opened above their heads. The space they are taking up in the gallery of the pavilion is the only

prominent place these figures presently occupy in our society. Why did they get it; who gave them this place? Even to the least artistically educated visitor of this exhibition, this remains unclear unless we presuppose that the artist's private feelings are sufficient to justify a group exhibition of his ideological efforts. This is obviously a correct supposition, and these paintings are only a recognition of the place that these persons take in the mind and the heart of Mica Popovic. The "holy warriors" protected by their black umbrellas, appear quite amusing in this conspicuous place.

Besides the hexagonal space, there are other places where Popovic, with the same or similar ambitions, exhibits his own visions of social themes and problems. Such is the painting "The Blind Men," where Popovic expresses his own interpretation of problems that face the workers temporarily employed abroad. "The Blind Men" also represents his political "activity" --politicking and provocateurism. Differing from Boygel's blind men, Popovic's have watermelons, cantelopes, pumpkins or something like that, instead of heads. A page of POLITIKA has been incorporated into the painting, which he then insolently manipulates. In the same vein a page of POLITIKA found its way into the painting "Gvozden Blows his Nose," and is again used with vulgarity, which because of the dignity of art itself, no amount of artistic freedom could tolerate. Obviously, the frequent use of the front page information by Popovic is the function which accentuates the character of different perceptions he has of our social reality.

#### The Ideas and Colors Identical in the Hexagonal Space

This same Gvozden, in a number of other scenes, supposedly represents one of the serious social dramas of our times--the migration of the work force, which, as the author should know, is not a phenomenon endemic to Yugoslavia, but also occurs in many other European countries. Despite the fact that the artist overlooked this, we would have nothing against his interest in this social problem of our times. We are not asking him, just as we have not asked those who have dealt with this theme using the cinematic or the literary medium, to examine this problem propagandistically. We should, however, oppose the artist's social "preoccupation," which when touching upon some existing problems, as a rule misses the real issue. Even through the interview in the Catalog, he quotes the migrant workers and directs the complaints from the dogmatic and Stalinist point of view. Furthermore, this so-called social preoccupation is lined with nationalistic preaching (the painting "The Serbs"), which intends to cloud the whole being and the perspective of this society with its darkened vision. Popovic digs through the lowest aspects of the human character, lowers it and humiliates it, putting it in the context which is completely manipulative and unworthy of humanity. Instead of sensing a touching atmosphere, we are confronted by demonstrations of the artist's social demagoguery, and we must also say, by the apology of one primitive mentality. Such manifestations are strange coming from an artist who has a habit of making "humanistic" pronouncements.

Although, among other things, Popovic portrays himself as a master of the artistic expression on canvas, he apparently has an increasing need to use words in order to explain his pamphleteering ponderings about our society and times, and about history. On the sketch of the blue man lying in the Nis railroad station he writes something about the retreat which has lasted since 1915. Who is retreating, and before whom?

Perhaps we should waste no more words on the political provocations prepared for us by the painter Mica Popovic. It should be added however that one of the organizers of this exhibition, introduced as such in the Catalog, Borislav Michajlovic-Mihiz, recently meditated in the periodical SOVREMENIK, on the occasion of "The Times of Death" by Dobrica Cosic, about the same year of which we are reminded in Popovic's painting. The similar, nay, identical thoughts and meditations in different mediums should not surprise us. After all, the fact that this same Mihiz is exhibited in group portraits along with other "friends" in the hexagonal space should be sufficient evidence. The fact that Popovic painted all the works in black would not be controversial in itself, weren't there something transparently obvious, as if advertised on a poster--as transparent as any attempt to serve a political pamphlet to the public instead of true art.

9339

CSO: 2800

## YUGOSLAVIA

### WEAPONRY OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE REVIEWED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1511, 23 Dec 79  
pp 18-19

[Article by Aleksandar Tijanic: "How We Are Armed"]

[Text] Europe is full of soldiers and modern military equipment. Taking account of this kind of situation, we are forced to improve our weapons and systems of all-peoples warfare. It is an effort to have--in case of need--in the shortest time possible, a million-strong army of defenders on the move, which, through the equipment at its disposition and its high morale in peacetime, turns away a possible aggressor.

The majority of armies are wont to follow the fashion, and therefore are unwilling to "bear" the arms of yesterday. This is the reason why in old Europe, which is inundated under the burden of tens of thousands of nuclear warheads, another 572 installations are coming in--modern missiles of the Pershing-2 type and "cruise missiles." The justification that is given is: the balance of forces has been "disturbed."

The deterrent threats that the atomic potential is sufficient for the entire world ten times over fall on barren ground, and are merely a linguistic metaphor. Naturally, all are aware that it is possible to destroy the world only once and forever. Today, atoms are the trump cards of balance; however, as a result, too many threats with "traditional" methods are being made. Many conflicts from World War II to the present have been conducted with conventional weapons. This continues to take place even now, and probably this is the way it will be in the future. Any kind of initiation of use of atomic weapons would mean the end of everything. However, pressures, conflicts, and conventional warfare, are not excluded thereby.

In his justification before the Federal Assembly of the proposal that 5.87 percent of the national income be allocated for the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army], General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, Federal Secretary for National Defense, recently stated:



"Since Yugoslavia is located between the two largest military groupings of the world, in a sensitive geostrategic area and has very long borders and a varied geographic structure, it must strengthen its armed forces in order to be in a position to defend its national sovereignty. We do not recognize occupation, and do not accept capitulation, and this means that the armed forces of our country have to be prepared to fight from the border itself to the entire depths of the country, from the initiation of aggression until the time that not a single foreign soldier remains on our territory."

The United States spends a billion and some dollars daily for armaments. The Soviet Union, England, France, China, and the FRG spend about three-quarters of billion. More than 90 percent of their export goes to developing countries. The strongest armaments improve their tanks, aircraft, and helicopters, introduce new weapons, enhance their electronics, lasers, computers, and increase the precision, range, and power of current weapons. This kind of world situation places on us also demands that have to be solved in training and in armament. To depend exclusively on imports in this field means to be in danger of such a source drying up under specific conditions. Therefore, more than 80 percent of our armaments are the production of our workers. But even this is not everything.

#### Estimate and Evaluation

The well regarded Institute for Strategic Studies in London, in its yearbook of the current year, states that the number of soldiers of our territorial defense comes to 1.01 million. However, numbers are always relative, and the ones that have history behind them are the ones to learn from. This is so in our case.

It has been noted that at maneuvers of large armies, exercises are held in rapid military intervention with the maximum surprise. Incidentally, in practice, the weaker allies are sent in at the first stage, whereas the large ally reserves the right to further intervention if the situation goes unfavorably. Therefore, we are counting on the possible attack of a technically-superior enemy. And giving consideration to the experiences of current wars, and especially to the concept of all-people's warfare, our specialists stress that special attention be given to the strengthening of antitank, antilanding, and antiair defense, and to the strengthening of our air, sea, and land forces.

As far as numerical strength is concerned, it would be difficult for anyone to surpass us here. President Tito, in his interview with the well-known American commentator, Cronkite, stated: "If it is necessary, Yugoslavia can involve 8 million people on the battlefield." And even though we have the exceptionally popular saying about Vuk Namudari, wouldn't it be nice if the weapon that he is holding now were of the highest quality [i.e., it's not so much the weapon that counts as the person who is holding it]. We discussed this with one of our weapons experts while visiting a pavilion where weapons we make ourselves are displayed.

We ourselves design and produce most of our infantry and artillery weapons. We obtain licenses only if we have to produce something in a hurry, or if we are under obligation to introduce large scale improvements and adaptations which correspond to our conditions. Our family of firearms of "medium size ammunition" of 7.62 mm caliber make it possible for gunners to fire up to 120 rounds per minute at from 400 to 600 meters range. In addition to this, our grenade launcher enables any infantryman to hit armored vehicles and tanks at ranges to 150 meters.

The new semiautomatic snipers rifle has a daytime optical sight for up to 1,000 meters range, and has an infrared device that permits the rifleman to pick off targets 400 meters away at night. The portable antitank launcher has been improved and has been given missile-type projectiles in place of ordinary grenades. The same projectile of larger caliber has been given also to the recoilless rifles which have been so drastically lightened that they are no heavier than 35 kg.

We mass produce antitank guided missiles, and they are the most modern means for striking tanks at up to 3 km range. We are also supplying their launchers on armored transporters and ordinary vehicles, and they can be carried by one infantryman. The range of our mortars has been increased, and their bombs now travel 10 km. The modernized lightweight three-barrel automatic 20-mm cannon, which have a high target tracking speed, form the basis of our antiaircraft defense from low-altitude aircraft.

Our howitzer and missile systems provide reliable support to the infantry. The rocket type shoots a "barrage" of heavy shells from 32 tubes in several seconds for a range of 10 km. The more modern versions of these missiles have a greater range, are carried in trucks, and have automatic reloading for a second strike.

In addition to the well known Galeb and Jastreb aircraft, the subsonic multipurpose Orao aircraft has been flying in our skies for some time already. This is a single-seat plane equipped with ample electronic gear, which is capable of takeoff even from grassy terrain. It was designed in cooperation with Romania. Through licensing, we are also making the "Gazela" helicopter, which can carry many people at a speed of greater than 250 km per hour. These helicopters can be fitted out with guided missiles of the air-to-ground type, and in this way, they are converted into antitank helicopters.

A total of ten countries in the world are building submarines and missile boats. Using our own design, we are building small, fast, and highly maneuverable missile boats armed with "ship-to-ship" missiles with a range of many tens of kilometers and with two automatic antiaircraft cannon. Our submarines are built specially for the narrow and relatively shallow sea, such as our Adriatic Sea.

We ourselves are producing infrared equipment for tank drivers, numerous lasers which go out as far as several tens of kilometers, trucks up to 6 tons, jeeps, armored transporters, assault and landing craft, patrol boats...

#### If Somebody Wants Trouble

In the world, there exist weapons that are both more expensive and, under certain conditions, more effective, for they are the last word in technology. Whatever we are purchasing for foreign exchange is the most effective supplement to our weaponry, and this is mainly top-level combat equipment which is too expensive to manufacture.

The extent to which our weaponry is valued in the world was brought out by General Ljubicic, when he stated before the Federal Assembly that: "through the export of armaments and military equipment, we are covering 72 percent of the foreign exchange funds for the armaments and equipment that we are importing."

And we are buying only what is the most effective, giving consideration to capabilities. Since 1964, our skies have been defended by the most modern medium-size "ground-to-air" missile systems. After this, similar missiles of a shorter or greater range were introduced which are used even for the defense of larger units of the armed forces. Some of these missiles are carried and fired by one person.

However, these are only weapons, and it is people who operate them. Even if we are not always able to surpass the possible enemy in equipment, we can do so in organization, moral strength, courage, and in the oft stressed factor that we are "strong on the outside to the extent that we are strong within."

We must not forget the fact that there is one soldier for every 100 Europeans.

This is why, after considering the international situation, Marshal Tito made this statement during the middle of August of this year: "It is known very well in the world what kinds of fighters the Yugoslavs are and what kind of people this is. It is known that this is a nation of warriors, in spite of the fact that they love peace. We have never attacked anyone, nor will we attack anyone. However, we are ready to defend ourselves, and if such a situation occurs, we shall defend ourselves. However, we have to create the kinds of conditions whereby anyone who would have any kind of ambition for conquest would have to think twice before making any such decision."

5808

CSO: 2800

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

EASTERN EUROPE SERIAL REPORTS

EAST EUROPE REPORT: Economic and Industrial Affairs  
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs  
EAST EUROPE REPORT: Scientific Affairs

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation  
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

9 April 1980

D.D.